

Sweden frees 3 held in Palme case

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Police on Tuesday arrested three men they said were suspects in last February's slaying of Prime Minister Olof Palme, but let them go for lack of evidence. During the 11-month investigation, numerous people have been brought in for questioning and go. Prosecutors, the press and the public have criticised the main investigator, Police Chief Hans Holmér, for not solving the case and have called on him to step down. On Tuesday, Chief Prosecutor Claes Zéme told a news conference the investigation remained at "status quo." The three were picked up in a predawn sweep of people linked to the Kurdish Workers Party, a Marxist group known by its initials, PKK, police said. The party repeatedly has denied involvement in the assassination.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Syndicate Foundation
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Saudi minister starts talks in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Hisham Nazer met senior Kremlin officials Tuesday at the start of a visit aimed at obtaining Soviet agreement to support OPEC moves to bolster oil prices. Diplomatic sources said Mr. Nazer was holding a previously unscheduled meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze Tuesday afternoon following talks with Foreign Trade Minister Boris Arstov Tuesday morning. Mr. Nazer, who arrived in Moscow Monday on the first visit to the Soviet Union by a Saudi oil minister, was also due to meet officials of the State Planning Committee, Gosplan. He began his tour last week with a three-day visit to Egypt and is due to visit Norway after leaving the Soviet Union on Thursday. Asked about the significance Moscow gave the visit, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said the Soviet Union favoured normal relations with Saudi Arabia despite the absence of formal diplomatic ties between the two countries.

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Rifai briefs Cabinet on King's tour

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Tuesday briefed the Cabinet on the outcome of His Majesty King Hussein's recent successful state visits to France, Italy and the Vatican. Mr. Rifai told the Cabinet that the senior officials in these countries showed total concern, understanding and support to the Jordanian stand in general and to the Kingdom's 1986-1990 socio-economic development plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Turkey sends message to Iraq, Iran

ANKARA (R) — A senior Foreign Ministry official has flown to Baghdad with a message from Prime Minister Turgut Ozal for Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, a ministry spokesman said Tuesday. The official, Ministry Undersecretary Nuzhet Kandemir, last week visited Tehran with a message for the Iranian prime minister, Mir-Hossein Mousavi. The message to Iraq covered bilateral economic relations, the spokesman said without elaborating.

Amnesty chief voices concern over torture reports in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — The head of the Amnesty International human rights organisation Tuesday told Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres he was concerned about Palestinian reports of torture and brutality in Israeli prisons. "We discussed the general scope of our concern with relation to Israel and the occupied territories," Ian Martin, secretary-general of the London-based organisation, told reporters.

Arafat in Tunis

TUNIS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat returned to Tunis from the Iraqi capital Baghdad, the Palestinian News Agency Wafa said Tuesday. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief arrived in Tunis, where he has his headquarters, with Khalil Al Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, the PLO's deputy military commander, Wafa said.

Israeli troops kill 3 commandos

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli troops in South Lebanon on Tuesday killed three commandos trying to infiltrate Israel, an army spokeswoman said. The commandos apparently planned to attack in or near Maatara, a border settlement where several hundred Israelis live, said the officers, who were not identified by name.

Syria boycotts U.S. air carriers

DAMASCUS (R) — The Syrian government Tuesday banned the issue of air travel documents and airway bills made out to all airlines of U.S. nationality, the official Syrian News Agency (SANA) reported. It said all air companies and tourist offices in Syria had been notified of the ban.

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Iraqi president assures King of defeating Iran's aggression

White House: Iranians made no progress towards Basra
Iraq reports fierce fighting south of Fish Lake

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN (World Capitals) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has contacted His Majesty King Hussein by telephone informing him of Iraq's complete victory over the Iranian forces which tried to occupy Iraqi territory.

The president told the King that the Iraqi Armed Forces drove away the aggressors completely destroying the main attacking force.

He said that the Iraqi forces are now in complete control of the situation along the battle front after "teaching the enemy a hard lesson."

King Hussein for his part voiced the pride of Jordan and the Arab Nation in the Iraqi courageous

stand in the face of the Iranian aggression and Iran's expansionist designs.

King Hussein said that the heroic stand of the Iraqi forces will remain a source of pride for the whole Arab Nation and said that Iraq will remain a staunch fortress defying the ambitions and totally ruining all the designs of the Iranian enemy.

An Iraqi High Command communiqué said Tuesday Iraqi

forces repelled three overnight Iranian attacks on the southern war front, killing thousands of Iranian troops, and an Iranian missile hit Baghdad.

The communiqué said fierce fighting took place south of Fish Lake, 10 kilometres from Basra, where the Iranians have been trying to make a breakthrough for the past several days.

The communiqué said all the attacking troops, except for a few who fled, were killed and "our forces are imposing their full control over the situation and have the upper hand both in fire and courageous men."

An Iranian surface-to-surface missile, the fifth in 10 days, hit the Iraqi capital early Tuesday morning killing and wounding a number of civilians and damaging several houses and shops, the communiqué added.

Two hours after the missile attack, Iraqi warplanes launched "destructive raids" on the Iranian towns of Qom, Hamadan, Tabriz and Esfahan. Later, they attacked Shahabad (Islamabad-e Gharb), Khorramabad and Hamadan again, it said.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted military sources as saying the Iranians had lost 90,000 men killed or wounded in the 11 days since they launched their "Karbala-5" offensive towards Basra.

It said another 10,000 Iranians were either killed or injured in fighting in the central war zone, where Iran opened a second front intended to "ease pressure on the south."

Iraqi warplanes Tuesday flew 363 sorties and helicopter

(Continued on page 5)

Kuwait probes suspicious oil fires

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Tuesday launched an official investigation into fires Monday night at three of its offshore and desert oil sites.

The probe was announced after a routine weekly cabinet meeting chaired by the Prime Minister, Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah.

Interior Ministry Undersecretary General Yousef Bader Al Khorafi had told Reuters earlier that he did not suspect sabotage.

But officials said privately that the timing of the fires, which broke out virtually simultaneously at installations up to 16 kilometres apart, indicated possible criminal

action. Last June, a string of explosions blamed on sabotage set off a blaze that took days to put out at the emirate's Mina Al Ahmadi refinery 32 kilometres south of the capital.

Monday night's fires broke out at around 11:30 p.m. (2030 GMT) at the man-made sea island supertanker terminal several kilometres offshore, at a well in the Magwa Oilfield a few kilometres inland and at another facility nearby.

Officials said they were brought under control within two hours. Mr. Khorafi said there were no

casualties and damage appeared minor.

The incidents came shortly before Kuwait is due to host an Islamic summit from Jan. 26-28, and follow warnings last week from the pro-Iranian groups in Beirut of reprisals if the meeting goes ahead.

The June oilfield explosions were claimed on behalf of a little-known group calling itself Revolutionary of the United Arab Revolution.

Kuwait said later it had detained several people in connection with the blasts, but did not identify them.

Mubarak says he will avoid row with Syria at Islamic summit

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday he would try to avoid clashing with Syria at next week's Islamic summit in Kuwait.

But he told reporters at the opening of the 19th Cairo International Book Fair he would not remain silent in the face of criticism from Damascus.

Asked what his reaction would be to a Syrian challenge to Egypt's participation in the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) summit, Mr. Mubarak replied:

"I will not be able to remain silent but I will try to avoid a clash. This is an Islamic conference and not a conference for exchanging insults."

All but three Arab countries — Oman, Sudan and Somalia — broke diplomatic ties with Egypt after it signed a 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

Only Jordan and Djibouti have

restored full relations, although Cairo is on talking terms with moderate Arab states despite the absence of formal diplomatic ties.

All Arab states except Libya are taking part in the book fair.

On the Iran-Iraq war, Mr. Mubarak said the fighting between two Muslim countries "served only the enemies of Islam."

"Our religion is one of forgiveness and we can avoid all this (violence) through mediation and end this senseless shedding of blood and money," he added.

Mr. Mubarak will attend the Jan. 26-28 Islamic summit for the first time since Egypt was readmitted to the OIC in 1984 after a five-year suspension over its ties with Israel.

In an interview with the Omani daily Oman published in Muscat Tuesday, Mr. Mubarak said only Arab and Islamic Unity could end the 6½-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Egypt has supports Iraq, but Mr. Mubarak ruled out any immediate direct military assistance to Baghdad.

"I think Iraq is not in need of any troops from the other Arab countries," he said, adding: "If Basra falls, it will be the responsibility of the Arabs and the responsibility of the Organisation of Islamic Conference. It is not the responsibility of one Arab country but of the Arabs in general."

Foreign Minister Ahmad Esmat Abdul Meguid left for Kuwait for a pre-summit meeting of foreign ministers saying Egypt was saddened by the latest escalation in the war.

"Every participant in the conference will feel the effects of the bloody Iran-Iraq war. Egypt wishes an end to that war and follows the present escalation with sadness and sorrow," he told reporters at the airport.

Rabin issues new warnings to Palestinian universities

NABLUS, West Bank (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday Palestinian universities in the Israeli-occupied West Bank had become the area's main centres of political unrest and warned major disturbances would no longer be tolerated.

"In the past four or five years, the universities have emerged as centres of unrest more than any other West Bank institution... We cannot allow them to continue as sources of unrest and instigators of violence," Rabin said after meeting university heads in this main West Bank city.

Rabin told reporters he made no threats but Birzeit University head Gabi Baranki said "there were no veils" when asked by reporters if veiled threats were made to close the institutions.

West Bank universities, with a total of about 10,000 students, have been hotbeds of recent anti-Israeli unrest. The killing of two students by troops at Birzeit University last month prompted riots in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Al Najah University in Nablus remained closed into its third week Tuesday on army orders

after authorities said students were planning violent demonstrations.

Israel Radio said authorities arrested a local resident after a stone was thrown at Rabin's heavily protected motorcade as it left the city.

Reporters saw troops in full combat gear run after a group of Arab youths who were protesting outside City Hall when Rabin called on Acting Mayor Hafez Tulan.

Rabin told reporters Israel would not interfere with studies or on-campus meetings "but we will not allow political demonstrations that will create general tension in the area."

Al Najah University Chairman Hikmat Al Maari said it was impossible for university officials to prevent political activities. "You cannot stop 20-year-olds from being politically involved in our situation (of occupation)."

Rabin, who Monday said his Labour Party was opposed to annexing the West Bank and Gaza Strip, also told reporters Israel's coalition government could fall over the future of the occupied areas.

Peres: Israeli arms sales to Iran was less than \$6m

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday reports of Israeli involvement in the Iranian arms scandal were "highly exaggerated," and Israel did not ship enough weapons to tip the balance in the Gulf war.

"During 1985, the whole amount of arms shipped to Iran did not exceed \$5 to \$6 million," Peres told reporters at a news conference.

He did not elaborate, but the figure was much lower than U.S. investigators' estimates that the sales of American weapons amounted to between \$10 and \$30 million in 1985 and 1986. The investigators have not publicly given a figure for 1985 alone.

Peres, who was prime minister when Israel began shipping U.S. weapons to Iran, said the weapons "shouldn't have had and didn't have any real strategic effect on the balance of forces" in Iran's six-year war against neighbouring Iraq.

"According to our estimates, the total cost of this war has reached the fantastic figure of \$400 billion. So what is \$5 million?" Peres said. It was the

first time Israel has offered an estimate on the cost of the Iran-Iraq war.

Peres said the sales were justified to help free American hostages held by Iranian-allied groups in Lebanon and to encourage moderates hoping to gain power in Iran.

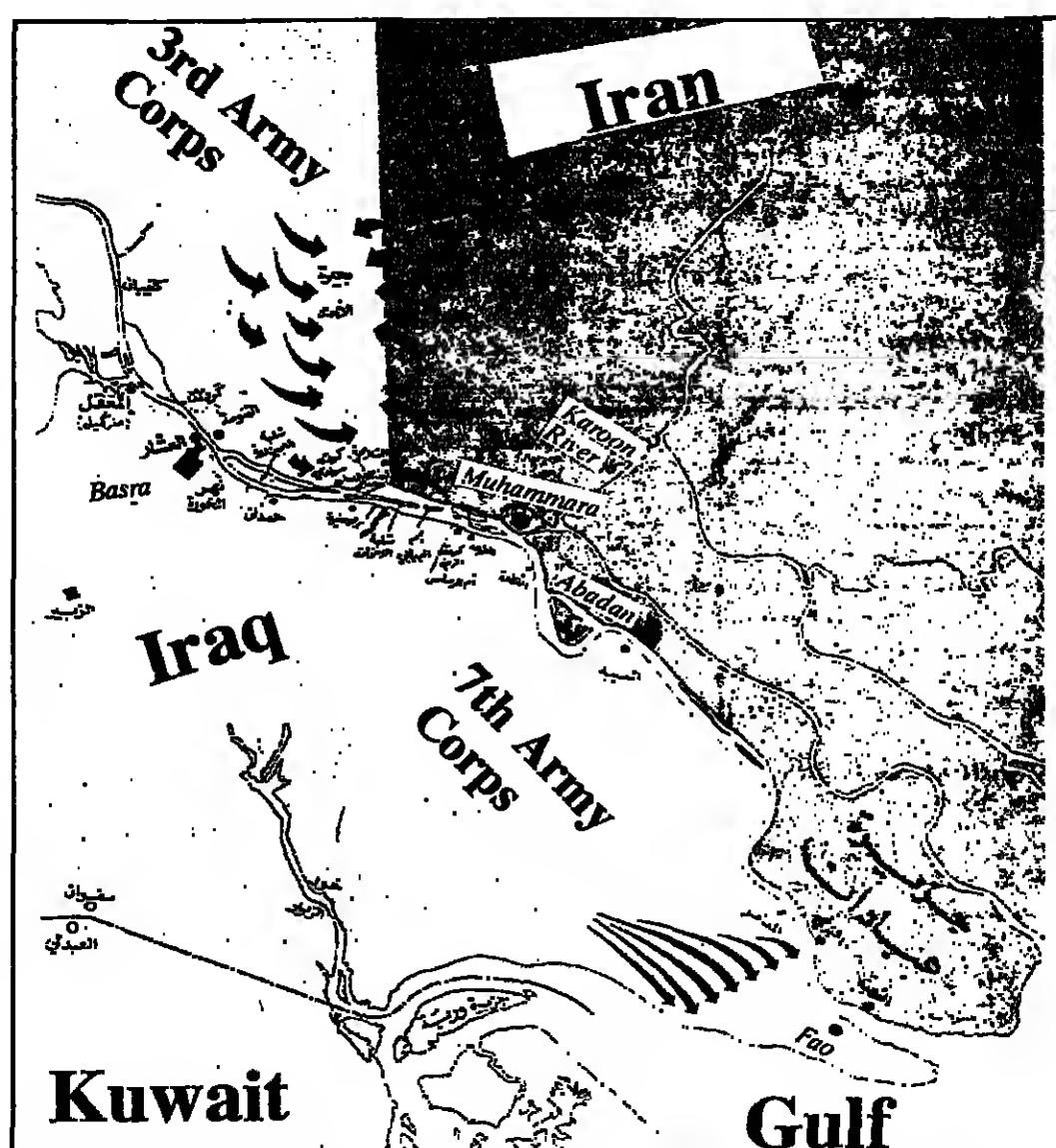
"Why don't we have the right to have a good look if there is a window of opportunity and see if there is a possibility for another future in Iran?" he said.

Peres said "the degree of ignorance on what's going on in Iran exceeds the degree of knowledge."

But, he added there was "no doubt" guerrillas from the fundamentalist Hezbollah or Party of God were "very much under the control of Iran and therefore the hostages are very much under the control of Iran."

He pointed to the release of three American hostages since the sales began as proof of Iran's control over the guerrilla group.

Peres, who spoke on the eve of a week-long visit to London, Paris and Brussels, said he hoped to muster support for renewed Middle East peace efforts.



Iraq battles Iranian human waves and braces for attacks on all fronts

By Lamin K. Andoni in Iraq

NIFTA, KHANET (Central War Front) — Iraq's second army corps, which is defending this part of the Gulf war front, has been taking advantage of the lull in fighting here on Monday and Tuesday to prepare for yet another expected Iranian assault against the central sector. At the same time Iraqi troops continued their battles in the southern war front to prevent the Iranians, who have dug in around five square kilometres of Iraqi territories, from pressing on towards the port city of Basra.

Although the main target of the current Iranian offensive, which started on Jan. 9, remained the capture of Basra, Iraqi military commanders were expecting assaults on all the sectors of the 1,100-kilometre-long border between the two countries. So far the Iranians have concentrated their attacks on the northeastern and southeastern Basra sectors. But despite attacking waves of Iranian Revolutionary Guards, who have kept on trying to infiltrate Iraqi defence lines in the south and east of Basra, the Iraqi army has not launched any counterattacks to drive away the invading forces. The Iraqi strategy, according to military experts here, has so far been based on four principles:

First, to prevent the Iranian

forces, which are holding the marshes, south and east of Fish Lake, and east of Basra, from establishing a bridgehead towards the port city.

Second, to prevent the Iranians from dividing the southern front, and even the third army corps' sector.

Third, not to move any further reinforcements to the southern front despite the mounting Iranian pressures.

Fourth, to avoid exhausting the Iraqi forces stationed in the southern sector, by maintaining a defensive line. In other words the Iraqi aim at containing the Iranian expansion with as small

(Continued on page 5)

People's Mujahedeen says 'Karbala 5' offensive left 50,000 Iranian casualties

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Khomeini regime's recent adventure in the Iran-Iraq war — the so-called "Karbala 5" offensive — has left at least 50,000 casualties on the Iranian side since it began on Jan. 9, according to latest reports from Iran, the office of the Iranian Mujahideen opposition group in Paris said in a statement on Tuesday.

"The wounded are so numerous that many are abandoned at the fronts to die, and hospitals in most Iranian cities are overcrowded with the wounded from the fronts," the Mujahideen statement said. "These include more than 100 hospitals and clinics in Tehran and all the hospitals in cities such as Isfahan, Shiraz, Qom, Mashad, Kerman (south-central Iran), Arak (central Iran), Tabriz, Sari and Ghaemshahr (both in the north). Ordinary patients have been discharged to make room for the

war wounded," the statement added. A copy of the statement was received by telex by the Jordan Times yesterday.

"Following the defeat of the 'Karbala 4' offensive and with the Islamic summit in Kuwait approaching, the Khomeini regime badly needs a military victory," the statement said. "It is in the pursuit of such a victory that the regime has sent the majority of Guards corps divisions and brigades from different parts of the country to the front, many of which have been destroyed until now. Khomeini has issued a secret Fatwa (religious decree) forbidding any return from the front, even on leave."

"Because of its manpower shortages at the front," the statement said, "the Khomeini regime has once again resumed the arrest of citizens on the streets and their forced dispatch to the

front. A committee has been set up in the Ministry of Education to co-ordinate the forced dispatch of schoolchildren to the front. At present, 60 per cent of the regime's forces at the front are made up of 11 to 16 year old schoolchildren."

The statement added: "Mr. Massoud Rajavi, chairman of the National Council of Resistance, called on the people of Iran, and particularly the patriotic personnel of the regular armed forces, to frustrate the regime's warlike mobilisation drives by refusing to go to the front. Mr. Rajavi also asked all international bodies and peace-loving governments to spare no effort to bring an end to this devastating war, particularly the bombing, missile attacks and shelling of civilian areas, whose victims are innocent men, women and children."

Irish coalition government collapses

DUBLIN (R) — Ireland is to have a general election on Feb. 17 after the resignation of four Labour ministers from the country's embattled coalition government, Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald said Tuesday.

The Irish leader, trailing opposition Fianna Fail Chief Charles Haughey badly in opinion polls, made the announcement just three hours after the quartet of ministers walked out in protest at draconian spending cuts in the proposed budget.

Mr. Fitzgerald, whose greatest achievement in four years of power is seen as the negotiation of a landmark Anglo-Irish accord on Northern Ireland, will be fighting this election on who is best equipped to tackle the crisis-laden Irish economy.

Presenting his budget proposals as an early election manifesto, Mr. Fitzgerald, 60, said he would officially visit President Patrick Hillery Wednesday to ask for the formal dissolution of parliament.

Mr. Fitzgerald's Fine Gael-Labour coalition has lurched from one crisis to another over the last six months and became a minority government just before Christmas with the resignation of a maverick backbencher.

He had hoped to introduce a budget on Jan. 28 but the coalition crumbled Tuesday when the four Labour ministers balked over swingeing cuts in social welfare and health.

After the 15-member cabinet adopted the cuts by a majority decision, Labour leader Dick

Spring led his party walk-out, telling reporters "the decisions taken today are not just. They fail to spread the burden of our financial problems across society."

Foreign Minister Peter Barry, who has had the crucial job of overseeing the Anglo-Irish agreement which gave Dublin a consultative voice in the running of Northern Ireland, now takes over as deputy prime minister for the election campaign.

The campaign is certain to be dominated by the economy as Mr. Haughey, once a fervent opponent of the accord, has softened his stance and pledged not to make the strife-torn province an election issue.

No Irish government has been elected since 1969.

Waite meets face-to-face with Islamic Jihad in Beirut

Bonn reports link between kidnapping of German and arrest of TWA hijack suspect

BEIRUT (Agencies) — British church envoy Terry Waite said Tuesday he has had a second face-to-face meeting with the kidnappers of foreigners in Lebanon and has decided to continue his latest hostage mission.

"Events make it worth staying on," Mr. Waite told a reporter in a telephone interview from his room at West Beirut's seafaring Riviera Hotel where he has stayed for the past eight days.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy said he had cancelled plans to leave Beirut Tuesday after talks with the kidnappers Monday night.

Asked if his latest meeting had been face-to-face, he replied: "Yes."

Mr. Waite said Monday he had met the pro-Islamic Jihad (holy war) group. In Tuesday's interview, however, he did not reveal whether Monday night's contacts were with members of the same organisation.

Druze bodyguards have prevented reporters from following Mr. Waite on his secret, after-dark activities.

But he has said two of Islamic

Jihad's American captives — journalist Terry Anderson and university dean Thomas Sutherland — were well looked after.

In Bonn, meanwhile, spokesman Friedhelm Ost said his government had information linking the kidnapping of a West German businessman in Beirut last Saturday with the arrest of a Lebanese suspected of hijacking a TWA airliner in 1985.

Fifty-three-year-old Rudolf Cordes, manager of the Hoechst chemical company in Lebanon, was reported seized by gunmen on the highway linking Beirut with the airport further south.

Last week a Lebanese, Mohammed Ali Hamadei, was arrested in Frankfurt. He faces possible extradition to the United States for his suspected links with the June 1985 hijacking.

The West German newspaper

Bild said Bonn had made contact with Cordes' kidnappers through Lebanese militias in Syria and South Lebanon. Independent confirmation of the report was not immediately available in Beirut.

Bild said West Germany was preparing to send a mediator to Lebanon.

Two other foreigners — French photographer Roger Anquet and Saudi diplomat Bakr Damanhuri — have been reported kidnapped since Mr. Waite arrived in Beirut on Jan. 12. Their kidnappers' identity is not yet known.

Mr. Waite said Monday Islamic Jihad "have a degree of ruthlessness but are not without a heart."

The clandestine organisation also holds three Frenchmen and has made the release of 17 Arabs in Kuwait for political violence one of its demands for its captives' release.

Asked Monday if he had been asked by West Germany to help secure the release of Cordes, Mr. Waite replied: "No."

In a telex statement sent to news media, Mr. Ost said: "The federal

government has information that points to a connection between the kidnapping of Dr. Cordes in Beirut and the arrest of Mohammed Ali Hamadei."

The statement did not say what information Bonn officials had that established the link between the Cordes kidnapping and Hamadei's arrest. The West German news media have speculated the kidnappers are trying to force Hamadei's release.

Mr. Ost said in the statement the government had imposed a news blackout on the case, "above all in the interest of those affected."

Prominent politicians, meanwhile, cautioned the government against swapping Hamadei for Cordes, saying a trade would inspire more terrorist attacks.

Hans Stercken, chairman of parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, said in a radio interview: "Those who are aware of the tendency toward terrorist acts in the Middle East know that the acceptance of blackmail increases the chances of new acts."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mubarak inaugurates book fair

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak Tuesday inaugurated Cairo's 19th International Book Fair, an annual event in which all Arab states except Libya are participating this year. Egyptian Culture Minister Ahmad Helikal said Monday that Egypt, which signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, had not invited the Jewish state to participate. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is taking part and Mr. Mubarak toured its pavilion accompanied by Fathi Arafat, the brother of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat. Israel last took part in the fair in 1985, triggering protests by Egyptians and Palestinians opposed to the peace accord. Organisers say 57 countries are participating this year and more than 18 million books are on display. The fair opens to the public on Thursday.

Shamir expects warm welcome in U.S.

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said he expects a warm reception when he visits the United States next month despite U.S.-Israeli tensions over the sale of arms to Iran. The daily Maariv reported Tuesday. They're not waiting to jump me in a dark alley," the paper quoted Shamir as telling a group of Israeli authors and poets. He was referring to reports in Israeli newspapers that he would face tough questioning by government and congressional leaders over Israel's role in the Iranian arms affair when he makes his first visit to Washington since becoming prime minister in October.

Polisario rebels free couple

ALGIERS (R) — A British woman and Swedish man whose boat was destroyed by guerrillas off the Western Sahara eight days ago have been released, the official Algerian news agency APS reported Tuesday. The agency said Briton Maureen Booker and Nils Horsten of Sweden were handed over Monday to embassy officials in the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara. An SADR leader at the handover warned tourists who approached the "war zone" without SADR authorisation that they were in danger, the Algerian agency reported.

Ethiopian rebels to free Italians

KHARTOUM (R) — An Ethiopian rebel group said it would soon free two Italians it abducted last month. The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP) said in a statement issued here that it was not seeking a ransom for their release. "We would like to assure all those concerned that the Italians will be released soon," it said. The two men, identified as Dino Marteddi and Giorgio Marchio, were helping to construct a road when they were taken hostage during an attack by rebels of the EPRP's military wing on an Ethiopian army unit at Wedgeda in Achefer province of north western Ethiopia.

Italy arrests Palestinians, Algerians

ROME (R) — Police said they were questioning two Algerians and two Palestinians after checks near the border with France found one carrying an "illegal weapon" and all lacking proper papers. They said one of the Algerians, named as Salhim Bentouni, 20, was carrying a false passport while Dhamel Sahed, 25, and also Algerian, had "an illegal weapon" on him. Police did not reveal the nationality of the false passport or say what sort of weapon had been found. All four had been transferred to Rome for questioning after railway police stopped them at San Remo station during a routine anti-crime operation, they said. Police said the two Palestinians, Abraham Bouras, 30, and Mohammed Benali, 18, had probably arrived in San Remo from Rome where they were thought to have been living for several months.

Wounded Iranians flown to W. Germany

BONN (R) — Thirty-seven Iranian soldiers arrived in West Germany for treatment. The 37 were flown from Tehran and taken by ambulances to hospital in the Ruhr town of Recklinghausen. The Iranian ambassador to West Germany, Mohammad Djavad Salari, told reporters the 37 had been wounded in the Samar area of the central front and in the Shalamcheh area where Iranian troops launched their cross-border thrust towards the Iraqi southern city of Basra on Jan. 9.

Islamic summit will seek to counter smear campaign against Arabs

KUWAIT (R) — Islamic leaders meeting here next week will discuss how to counter what they see as a Western smear campaign blaming world terrorism on Arabs and Muslims.

Terrorism, along with the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestinian problem, will be a major issue at the Jan. 26-28 summit of the 46-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

Summing up Arab feelings after public opinion in the West was aroused by recent bombings and hijackings, Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi noted: "There is a move to make people believe the absurd equation that terrorism equals Arab... leading to a crusade against Arabs and Muslims."

Islamic countries say they themselves are the victims of terrorism. Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who will play host to leaders from three continents, survived a car-bomb attack in May 1985.

Last September, OIC members Pakistan and Turkey were the scene of two bloody attacks — the seizure of a Pan Am airliner at Karachi airport and a massacre at an Istanbul synagogue. More than 20 people were killed in each incident.

Arab officials, stressing that terrorism is a complex, multi-faceted problem, point out privately that no Arabs were involved in the 1981 assassination attempt against U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the 1984 Brighton bombing aimed at British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for instance.

Kuwait, described last week as a model to the world in refusing to buckle to terrorism, is to submit a working paper to the summit on the worldwide phenomenon "in all its forms."

Arabs say Israel is guilty of "state terrorism," a charge the most radical of them also level at the United States, and that much Middle East violence has its roots in the denial of Palestinian rights. Tripoli has included "American aggression" against Libya on the agenda, and Syria plans to push for an international conference to differentiate between terrorism and "revolutions for the sake of national independence and self-determination."

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who will attend the summit as an observer, has said he plans to take up the issue of hostage-taking.

Ironically, pro-Islamic clandestine groups holding Western hostages in Lebanon have threatened action if the summit, boycotted by Iran on the grounds that Kuwait backs Iraq in the Gulf war, goes ahead as planned.

All flights from Beirut have been suspended until the end of the month, airport sources there said Monday, as part of stringent security measures for the summit.

Diplomats say radical Palestinian leader Abu Nidal, blamed by the United States for the Rome and Vienna airport attacks in December 1985 has issued a warning against allowing Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to attend.

Last week, statements issued in Beirut in the name of the "Islamic Jihad" (holy war) and "Revolutionary Justice Organisation" groups warned of reprisals if the summit was held. They held a total of four Americans and four Frenchmen among more than 20 foreigners missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

Islamic Jihad has demanded freedom for 17 Arabs jailed in Kuwait for their role in a string of bombings in December 1983 as part of the price for releasing its captives.

The 17 were convicted of bombing the U.S. and French embassies and several government buildings, killing six people, in attacks which Kuwait said later had an Iranian connection.

Four Arabs, believed to be from Beirut, hijacked a Kuwaiti Airbus to Tehran a year later in a failed bid to get them free. Two U.S. passengers were killed.

Kuwait has refused to release the men despite later bombings, and visiting U.S. Republican Senator Arlen Specter hailed the capture as a model to the world. Iran, like Libya and Syria, denies any involvement in terrorism.

Neither Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi nor Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, whose countries have supported Tehran in the Iran-Iraq war, are expected to attend the summit.

But diplomats say their representatives are likely to target attacks against the United States.

Libya, however, failed to rally Arab support for sanctions against Washington after U.S. planes, some of them based in Britain, raided Tripoli and Benghazi last April following charges of Libyan involvement in terrorism.

And support has been muted for Syria after Britain's decision last October to sever ties with Damascus following claims in London of Syrian involvement in a plot to blow up an Israeli airliner.

Kuwait and its Gulf Cooperation Council partners — Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates — expressed "regret at the deterioration in Syrian-British relations."

At a summit meeting in Abu Dhabi last November, the council "reaffirmed its criticism of terrorism in any form and expressed its rejection of attempts to tie the terrorist label to the Arabs and insults to the Arab nation."

Libya, Ghana discuss Chad conflict

ACCRA (Agencies) — An envoy of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has accused France of turning Chad into a base for aggression against Libya.

Said Hafayana, who delivered a message from Col. Qadhafi to Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings Monday night, said after the meeting the Chad conflict was a purely African affair and should be solved by the Organisation of African Unity.

He was quoted by the Ghana News Agency as telling reporters "imperialist forces and the (President Hissene) Habre group's strategy is to turn Chad into a base for aggression against Libya."

Mr. Hafayana said there were hundreds of French and Zaïrean troops in Chad and that they should pull out before a solution could be found.

Libya has consistently denied having troops in northern Chad, backing rebels fighting the Habre government, but Mr. Hafayana said

that under the present circumstances "Libya finds itself obliged to protect its borders."

Mr. Hafayana said former Chad President and rebel chief Goukouni Oueddei, who last year was reported to have been shot and wounded by his Libyan bodyguards, is in good health in Libya and free to move as he pleases.

Accra Radio said "on the whereabouts of Goukouni Oueddei, former leader of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), Mr. Hafayana explained that he is in Libya and in good health. He is not under house arrest and moves about freely."

"Hafayana said Goukouni can still go to his home town (in Chad) as a chief if he chooses, but he cannot be a political leader because the political situation has changed and the current GUNT president is Ibn Achekh Umar."

In October last year, following rifts in the GUNT leadership,

Goukouni declared he was changing sides in the confused factional fighting in Chad.

He was subsequently reported by Western news media to have been shot and wounded by his Libyan bodyguards in the Libyan capital of Tripoli. In December, Libyan forces attacked Zouar in the Tibesti Mountains in northern Chad which had remained personally loyal to Goukouni.

Ibn Achekh Umar became the new leader of GUNT, which retained its Libyan backing and anti-Habre stance.

Col. Qadhafi earlier this month admitted that Goukouni had been in hospital in Tripoli but said he was there because he had undergone surgery for "appendicitis or something like that."

Accra Radio made no mention of Mr. Hafayana saying anything about the reports that Goukouni had been shot and wounded in Tripoli.

Iran reportedly using Italian missiles

NEW YORK (R) — Iranian warships are using Italian-made missiles in night attacks against Iraq for the first time in the six-year-old Gulf war, the New York Times said Tuesday.

Quoting U.S. intelligence officials, the newspaper said the Sea Killer missiles were carried by Iranian frigates based near the Strait of Hormuz and had struck three ships this year, though none of them was sunk.

It said the attacks were significant because the missiles were fired at night while previous Iranian attacks were made only by air from planes and helicopters during the day.

The article said two of the vessels struck by the ship-launched surface-to-surface missiles were reported to be in United Arab Emirates waters. The third was in Omani waters, it said.

All three ships were sailing from Kuwait to the Indian Ocean, it said.

The newspaper also reported that last week a Soviet warship for the first time entered the Gulf to escort Soviet merchant ships reported to be carrying arms to Iraq.

SLA chief attacks UNIFIL commander

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (R) — General Antoine Lahd, commander of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA), assailed the head of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and requested he be recalled.

Speaking to reporters at SLA headquarters, Brig. Lahd described Finnish Maj.-Gen. Gustav Haeggglund, commander

of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) as "a Don Quixote who makes political speeches without understanding the situation."

Brig. Lahd said he was informed that Gen. Haeggglund described the SLA as "treacherous" at a memorial service last week for Irish UNIFIL Corporal Dermot McLoughlin, 33, killed by Israeli fire near the village of Baraachit.

UNIFIL commander

"If this is true, I suggest that Gen. Haeggglund be recalled and given psychological tests to determine if he is fit to continue in his post."

"These kind of statements create tension and misunderstanding between UNIFIL forces and the SLA. We must face each other every day," Brig. Lahd said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

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PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:55 Cartoons
16:10 Children's programme
17:00 Children's programme
17:25 Circus
17:50 Arabic series
18:20 Local programme
18:40 News in Arabic
19:00 Message from Cairo
20:40 Arabic series
21:40 Wrestling
23:00 News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Des chiffres et des lettres
18:20 L'école des maths
19:00 News in French
19:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Theatre & Comedy
21:10 Documentary: "The Africans"
22:00 News in English
22:30 Bestseller: "Asper"

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PROGRAMME ONE

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show Contd.
11:00 Country Music
11:30 Songs from Movies
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Readings
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Follow the Wind
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Rock Profile
18:30 Music
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:40 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Contd.
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Continued

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

PROGRAMME ONE

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 No Laughing Matter 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Reflections 06:50 Financial News 07:00 World News 07:00 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Report on Religion 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Meridian 09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Development '87 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 Just a Minute 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News: Look Ahead 11:45 Patrick Marry's Music Box 12:00 News Summary: Omnibus 12:30 Jazz Score 13:00 World News 13:00 News About Britain 13:15 No Laughing Matter 13:25 A Letter from Wales 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Masterpiece in Minutes 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Development '87 16:00 News Summary: Outlook 16:45 Report on Religion 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 A Future for the Past 17:30 King Street Junior 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 Rock Show 18:30 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 A Letter from Wales 19:15 Body Talk 19:30 News Ideas 19:40 Book Choice 19:40 Sports Roundup 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Multitrack 2 - Top Twenty 21:00 Outlook 21:20 Stock Market Report 21:45 Good Books 22:00 World News

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05:00 News 05:10 Newsline 05:30 VOA Morning 06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA Morning 06:50 News 07:00 Newsline 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 07:50 News 08:00 Newsline 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:50 News 09:00 Newsline 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 09:50 News 10:00 Newsline 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 10:50 News 11:00 Newsline 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 11:50 News 12:00 Newsline 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 12:50 News 13:00 Newsline 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 13:50 News 14:00 Newsline 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 14:50 News 15:00 Newsline 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 15:50 News 16:00 Newsline 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 16:50 News 17:00 Newsline 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 17:50 News 18:00 Newsline 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 18:50 News 19:00 Newsline 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 19:50 News 20:00 Newsline 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 20:50 News 21:00 Newsline 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 21:50 News 22:00 Newsline 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 22:50 News 23:00 Newsline 23:10 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 23:50 News 24:00 World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* A painting exhibition entitled: "On the Banks of Jordan" at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal Luveldi (until Jan. 23).

* An exhibition of photographs entitled "Le Liban" at the French Cultural Centre (until Jan. 29).

* An art exhibition by Sa'ad Ali at the Housing Bank Centre Gallery.

* An exhibition of folkloric dolls by Syrian artist Umama Aliy at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 23).

* British film week at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 24).

Tonight's film: "The Elephant Man."

BRITISH FILMS

* British film week at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 24).

Tonight's film: "The Elephant Man."

FRENCH CARTOONS

* "Les Secretes Des Selenites" (subtitled in Arabic) at 6:30 p.m. daily at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 23).

GERMAN FILMS

* "Einmal Ka'damm Und Zurück" at Goethe Institute at 8:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre: Tel. 6610267

American Centre: 644371

American Centre library: 641520

British Cultural Centre: 6561478

French Cultural Centre: 637009

Goethe Institute: 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre: 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre: 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre: 639777

Hayat Arts Centre: 665195

Hussein Youth City: 6671816

Y.W.C.A.: 641793

W.M.A.: 664251

Amman Municipal Library: 637111

University of Jordan Library: 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luveldi, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.

Terraced Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luveldi, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdal, Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906.

American Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Smeissai, Tel. 677534.

PRAYER TIMES

05:10 Fajr

06:32 (Sunrise) Duha

12:47 Noon Dhuhr

14:30 Asr

17:42 Maghrib

18:24 Isha

NEWS IN BRIEF

Senate to convene today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament will hold a session on Wednesday to discuss a number of draft laws and regulations. A Parliament source said that these include an amendment to the land appropriation bill, a draft law on youth welfare, a draft law on the Aqaba Railway Corporation and a loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to finance the construction of a Syrian-Jordanian plant to manufacture pesticides.

British envoy visits UNRWA centres

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles Tuesday visited Zangra refugee camp to present a dental unit worth \$11,500 he has donated to the camp's health centre which is run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and which serves some 77,000 refugees living inside and outside the camp. The ambassador then went to the Surf camp centre for the disabled, which caters for some 30 mentally retarded and physically disabled refugee children, where he officially opened the centre's extension to which Britain contributed cash for equipment and construction purposes. The above two donations are in addition to the United Kingdom's cash contribution of \$7,052 million for UNRWA's 1987 budget.

Jordan to attend talks on the environment

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in an international conference on the protection of the environment due to be held in Tunis in the coming month. The Cabinet decided that the undersecretary of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment will lead Jordan's delegation to the conference.

Ramtha widens main roads to town

RAMTHA (Petra) — Ramtha Municipality has embarked on a project to widen the roads into the city and municipality sources said that the JD 190,000 project will be completed in three months. The project entails constructing a four-lane road, 40 metres wide, and is designed to facilitate the flow of traffic and heavy lorries into and out of the border city town.

Director of culture leaves for Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — Mr. Haidar Mahmoud, the director general of the Department of Culture and Arts, has left for Egypt on a four-day visit at the invitation of Dr. Ahmad Haikal, Egypt's minister of culture.

Corporation to attend maritime meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ports Corporation will take part in a conference of maritime establishments in developing countries, scheduled to open in Sharjah on Jan. 25. The conference will last for four days.

Arab council denounces all actions against civil aviation

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting of the Arab Civil Aviation Council (ACAC) which concluded in Casablanca on Jan. 17, issued a condemnation of the hijacking of the Iraqi airlines plane which was en route from Baghdad to Amman last month. Mr. Amin Al Hussein, director of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) said Tuesday. He said that the ACAC also denounced all acts being committed against the safety of international civil aviation and the perpetrators and supporters of such actions. Mr. Hussein was speaking upon returning from Casablanca after leading Jordan's delegation to the ACAC meeting. During its meeting, the ACAC discussed a resolution by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) deploring all actions committed by Israel against civil aviation. The council reviewed steps being taken to promote cooperation among Arab civil aviation authorities and also endorsed an ACAC annual report.

Delegations from civil aviation authorities in 14 Arab countries took part in the meeting.

Japanese delegation briefed

AMMAN (Petra) — A Japanese economic delegation on Tuesday met Dr. Fayez Suheimat, the director general of the Jordan Industrial Cities Organisation (JICO) who briefed them on incentives and facilities offered to investors in Jordanian industrial cities if they carry out joint ventures with Jordanian businessmen in the Kingdom. The delegation members, who later toured the industrial city of Sabab, include Japanese businessmen from the private and the public sectors.



REGENT VISITS ARMY HQ: His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein, the Regent, on Tuesday visits the general army headquarters for a meeting with Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and the armed forces inspector general.

GUVS chairman outlines union's activities

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) last year provided JD 290,000 in assistance to 250 charitable societies in the East and the West Banks and also contributed JD 76,725 towards implementing projects undertaken by these societies. GUVS Chairman of the Board Abdullah Al Khatib announced here on Tuesday.

Addressing a general meeting at the GUVS headquarters in

Amman attended by Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, Dr. Khatib said that last year GUVS established a centre for the rehabilitation of people with multi handicaps and offered substantial contributions to child care centres and for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people living under Israeli rule. He paid tribute to the Ministry of Social Development for its continued support and help to GUVS, enabling it to carry out

its activities on both banks.

Mr. Haj Hassan also spoke at the meeting, promising continued help to GUVS from the Ministry of Social Development and expressing support for GUVS' various activities such as campaigns for collecting contributions for the needy and operating charitable centres.

Heads of different departments affiliated to GUVS spoke at the meeting outlining the functions and services of their departments.

Department to honour women pioneers in social development

AMMAN (Petra) — The women's department at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development has prepared a programme for honouring women who have been pioneers in social and voluntary work as part of Jordan's activities to mark International Women's Day on March 8.

A department spokeswoman said that the programme, which will be implemented in cooperation with the Professional and Business Women's Club, is mainly aimed at honouring those women whose work entailed moving from urban to rural regions and remote areas of the country to carry out voluntary services such as spreading culture and awareness among women, visiting housewives, offering health services and participating in projects designed to improve the standards of women living in Jordan's rural regions.

In previous years, the department has held similar programmes in which it honoured distinguished women in industry.

Mu'ta celebrates Arbor Day

KARAK (Petra) — A tree-planting celebration was held on Tuesday in the grounds of Mu'ta University, near Karak, and Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafzah made a speech on the occasion in which he underlined the need for greening the southern regions with trees and shrubs. Later, Dr. Mahafzah inaugurated a nursery at the university campus which will provide the university with its needs of trees. Dr. Mahafzah said that it will produce nearly 20,000 saplings a year. Local officials took part in the celebration and planted nearly 1,000 saplings along with the students and university officials.

Government takes steps to ensure supplies of good quality olive oil

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The government's recently adopted measures for purchasing and marketing West Bank olive oil were taken to ensure the product's high quality and to stop commissions being made by a number of middlemen who were dealing in the previous consignments sold here, a senior Jordanian official explained on Tuesday.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the new Ministry of Supply regulations, enacted on Jan. 14, will cover the remainder of the 1,500 tonnes of olive oil from the occupied territory that Jordan is purchasing in accordance with a decision taken last November. To date, almost 555 tonnes of the product have been sold here.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai earlier instructed the Supply Ministry to procure 3,000 tonnes of olive oil from farmers in Jordan's East and West Banks in a bid to support this sector.

Complaints of poor quality

The official told the Jordan Times, the measures came in response to complaints lodged by local consumers over the poor quality of the oil. Some of these local buyers further charged that the percentage of acidity in the 18-kilogramme olive oil container was far beyond the three per cent level which the Supply Ministry had set as the standard.

Another official from the Supply Ministry said that West Bank farmers had complained about a number of agents who, they alleged, were giving preference to olive oil producers who were giving them cheaper wholesale prices. Others said that as a result of these preferential terms under which "the cheaper sells first," they could not sell their products to these middlemen.

However, the Jan. 14 regulations, according to the senior official will put an end to the inconveniences of both the suppliers and buyers since the measures have reorganised the whole process.

Marketing licences

Under the new instructions, all

directors of agricultural cooperatives in the West Bank districts of Ramallah, Tulkarem, Jenin and Qalqilia should obtain marketing licences from the Ministry of Agriculture before the product is marketed in Jordan. These licences should include certificates of the oil's origin and the names of olive farmers who are involved in each consignment. Also, each farmer who wishes to take part in the deal will not be allowed to sell more than 20 containers of olive oil.

In addition, the name of each farmer should be printed on every container to facilitate the process of apprehending all violators, in case of the oil's quality is below standard.

Other measures to organise the process of payments and to crack down on those taking commissions were included in the Jan. 14 rules.

From now on, the Supply Ministry will issue cheques in the name of the Cooperative Bank payable to the cooperative organisations involved in the future supplies. The cooperative then forwards the money to each of the farmers involved in the shipment and later has to return to the Cooperative Bank statements of accounts bearing the names of each receiver.

Payment system

Financial settlements for the earlier consignments were conducted through the heads of each organisation, and the official conceded that some of these farmers had difficulties in collecting their fees. The official said the Supply Ministry also cautioned West Bank farmers to adhere to standards and specifications set for the level of acidity in each container.

"After all these measures, and the Agriculture Ministry's order banning the imports of olive oil during 1986 and 1987, I really see no reason for any other future complaints to be aired by the olive farmers," said the official.

The total annual production of olive oil in the East and West Banks of Jordan is officially estimated at 7,000 tonnes and 15,000 tonnes respectively.

Charitable, voluntary societies make progress in efforts to eradicate illiteracy in the West Bank

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Many countries face the problem of adult illiteracy and most have established long-term programmes to combat the problem. In the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip many measures are being taken to educate illiterate men and women. In 1978, the union of charitable societies of the West Bank coordinated with Birzeit University and charitable societies in Gaza to establish a higher committee to organise the literacy programme in the occupied Arab territories.

Classes for adults aged 15 to 50 years were opened in the same year. Since then, the premises of the charitable organisations in the various cities, villages and refugee camps have been used for classes while the union of charitable societies has provided the books and necessary materials and has paid the teachers' salaries.

The teachers, who are recruited through the voluntary societies, must have at least completed tawjihi and a two week training course provided by the union. The majority of the 215 teachers presently registered either have a two year diploma or a degree in education. The classes they teach are given free of charge and there are 10 to 15 students in a class.

Over the years, the number of classes has increased, bringing the figure to 215 in 1986. They are given either five times a week for two hours a day or four times a week for two and a half hours a day.

High female attendance

The higher committee found

that females make up 85 per cent of the classes and that the women are mostly from rural areas, refugee camps and the poorer areas of the cities. Therefore, the majority of the subjects taught are directed towards females since the programme aims not only to eradicate illiteracy but also to help students in their day-to-day life.



The majority of those attending literacy programmes run by welfare societies in the West Bank are women (J.T. file photo)

For instance, many of the topics covered include child rearing, the benefits of breastfeeding, health, nutrition, and sanitation and the vocational training students receive is in areas more applicable to females, such as small industries, agriculture, and embroidery.

The higher rate of female literacy was attributed by the higher committee to the availability of a larger number of government schools for males and the society's general preference to educate males. The committee

considers anyone who has not reached the level of fourth grade in school as illiterate. The first stage of the programme, which takes two years, aims to bring the student to the fourth grade level. The follow up stage, another two years, covers the fifth and sixth grades. The final stage of the programme



Financial support

Total annual cost to run the programme which is offered in 130 centres, is approximately JD 100,000. In 1986, the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Jordan donated JD 10,000 and the Jordanian government gave JD 35,000. In 1985, the Jordanian government granted JD 80,000 to the programme. Financial help also comes from various societies in the West Bank and Gaza.

In a recent development, a committee formed by GUVS has appealed to all social and economic organisations in the East and West Banks to offer more contributions to support this humanitarian cause of giving basic education to adult people in the occupied Arab territories who missed a proper education at an earlier age.

Magazines

The union of charitable societies also prints two magazines to complement the programme. The first "Al Insan Al Jadid" (the

new person) is directed to the teachers and contains articles dealing with various educational subjects. The second "Majalah" (my magazine) is geared for the students. It contains students' contributions and the news of the centres.

Over the past eight years, the level of literacy has dropped to 28 per cent from 34 per cent in 1978. However, although the number of registered students is presently 2,500, one thousand more than in 1978, it has dropped from the previous years (1982-84) when the number of students was over 3,000. The decrease has been attributed to the economic conditions of the students and teachers and is considered by the committee to be the major problem currently facing the programme.

Financial support

Total annual cost to run the programme which is offered in 130 centres, is approximately JD 100,000. In 1986, the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Jordan donated JD 10,000 and the Jordanian government gave JD 35,000. In 1985, the Jordanian government granted JD 80,000 to the programme. Financial help also comes from various societies in the West Bank and Gaza.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for speakers of other languages will commence on January 31, and will last for 16 weeks. Two programmes will be offered:

1. The intensive programme in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday-Wednesday. The fee for these courses is JD 140 per term.
2. The regular programme in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30 - 7:10 Saturday, Monday and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 50 per term.

Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration between 20-30 January 1987.

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Arab identity at stake

WHILE the eyes of the international community are focused on the military aspect of the Iran-Iraq war and the human toll it has claimed so far, other dimensions of that war have unfortunately been almost forgotten. One of these dimensions is the economic implication of the bloody conflict on the Gulf region as well as on the whole Middle East area.

The cost of the war, the slump in oil prices during the past two years and the disruption to commercial shipping in Gulf waters have all added up to create a recession that has affected, in addition to Gulf Arab countries, many Arab states, including Jordan.

It goes without saying that investment and trade require a climate of political and economic security. These two environmental conditions are now lacking in the Gulf area. Not only trade with Iran and Iraq has slumped to a record low in recent months but the Gulf states themselves have been forced to spend much more on their defences, often at the cost of their economic and social development.

It is easy to see how commerce and trade have been drastically affected as a result of the fighting. The latest offensive by Iran has thus reduced the hopes that emerged during the last OPEC meeting which agreed to raise the price of oil to boost the economies of the oil countries and to generate a comprehensive revival of the economies of other Arab states.

The political implications based on a widespread recession in the Middle East are too awesome to imagine. Unemployment and poverty often spell trouble and always generate radicalism — more than one direction and dimension. Extremism will surely feed on impoverishment and dislocations in the economies of the states in the area. This leads us to think that, perhaps, Iran has these objectives as well in mind as it keeps the war with Iraq going on until now. In their estimation and calculation the Iranian regime may have concluded that the surest way to spread its hegemony throughout the Middle East, starting with the neighbouring Gulf states, is to disrupt the political and social set up of those countries by undermining their economies.

The Arab Gulf countries have manifested remarkable progress in coordinating their economic policies within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council; Iranian conspiracies and evil designs are not only aimed at "humiliating" Iraq but also at ruining what Arabs have achieved in economic development.

This is an added reason why the Arab World, particularly our brothers in the Gulf, have to step up their support for Iraq at this difficult time. Without Iraq's full ability to hold and repel the Iranian aggression, not only Arab economies will be at stake, but also their national identity and whole existence as well.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Why now Mr. President?

IT is strange to hear President Mubarak of Egypt shifting the blame on the Palestinians, accusing them of wasting many chances for a settlement of their problem. It is also strange to hear Mr. Mubarak warning the Arabs against delaying direct negotiations with the Israelis because he says this will lead to further losses for them. He is saying that as if he considers the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular responsible for obstructing the peace process in our region. It is useful for the president to remember that the Palestinians in particular have never acted on their own and outside Arab consensus since 1948 when their land was occupied. We would also like to remind the president that the Egyptian revolution of 1952 has been raising the slogan that says "What has been taken by force can never be regained without force," and that liberation should be carried out as far as the sea, and also that the 1967 war did not come about as a result of a Palestinian decision, and that the three negative resolutions taken by the Arab Nation at the Khartoum summit were not Palestinian, and above all that the rejection of the Camp David agreement was not the decision of the Palestinians alone but a pan-Arab rejection. Therefore what opportunities did the Palestinian people lose? And is it just and right to accuse them of doing so? It is also useful for the Egyptian president to remember that the idea of an international conference to resolve the Palestine issue was a pan-Arab decision, and that it was Israel and the United States that have been obstructing the efforts for convening such conference.

Al Dustour: Optimism over summit

IN a week's time the Islamic summit will be opened in Kuwait amidst optimism that Muslim leaders will find means of overcoming all obstacles that impede their efforts to end divisions and disputes within the Islamic nation. An Arab and Islamic consensus on holding the summit and taking part in its deliberations is sufficient cause of optimism that the summit will achieve success. The mere convening of the summit is a success in itself, not only for Kuwait but also for the Gulf Cooperation Council countries and the Arab and Islamic nations at large, specially in view of continued attempts on the part of certain countries to abort the conference. It is not a secret that Iran has been exerting all possible efforts to abort the summit meeting in Kuwait which is bound to study the Gulf war and discuss means of ending the conflict. In its attempt to undermine the coming meeting, Iran launched a large scale offensive on Iraqi territory, hoping to blackmail the Arab and Islamic leaders and force them to give up their plans for the summit. It is regrettable to see some Arab countries supporting Iran in its adamant position, hoping to achieve benefits for the themselves, totally disregarding the interests of the Arab Nation as a whole.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iran's threat to summit

WHEN the Islamic summit is held in Kuwait on Jan. 26 it will be covered with smoke and dust from the nearby battle which is still raging east of Basra, following Iran's latest act of aggression on Iraq. This aggression poses a serious threat for the Muslim nations in general and the Arab people in particular. The battle for Basra is a real test for the Arabs, and the city stands out as a shield, protecting the Arab Nation. The world at large seems to be still unaware of the tragedy in the Gulf region and the Arabs have not yet taken serious action to stop the fighting and end the war. The Iraqis feel they stand alone in the face of aggression, and are achieving costly successes over the aggressors who are continually being fed and encouraged by Western colonial powers led by the United States and Israel which plays as its agent in the area. This fact was lately revealed by Taha Yassin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister, who said that the Americans have been providing Iraq with misleading information, shortly before the latest Iranian attack on the Fao peninsula last year. Iraq and the Arabs have now realised that the Americans have been misleading many peoples of the world for the sake of achieving their own goals because Washington has a great interest in seeing the Arabs ruined, regardless of the fact that it is losing its credibility as a result of this policy.

The real Mideast scandal is the chances America missed

By Ronald J. Young

IN the wake of revelations about the U.S. arms deals with Iran, there is a tendency to blame participants on the fringes — especially Israel — for mistakes made in Washington. This draws attention away from the key issue: What is wrong with U.S. policy in the Middle East?

The fundamental problem is not that key people in the U.S. government listened to foreign advisers; it is the Reagan administration's reliance on military power, including arms deals, in place of diplomacy based on moral principles. As happened before in Lebanon, the U.S. preference for a military approach toward Iran compounded the fundamental problems in the Middle East.

The legitimate goals of the U.S. initiatives towards Iran — the release of hostages, the reduction of terrorism, regional stability — all would be served by resolution of the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict, where U.S. influence is much greater than it is in Iran. And yet in several instances in recent years the Reagan administration ignored or rejected advice by important Arab and Israeli leaders that

would have enhanced prospects for peace.

In the fall of 1981, in response to the assassination of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, there were urgent appeals by Egyptians and Israelis for the United States to press for progress in negotiations towards the wider peace that was envisioned at Camp David. Former presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford urged the Reagan administration to open a dialogue with the Palestinians, observing that the United States eventually would have to talk with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In contrast to this advice but consistent with its own priorities, the Reagan administration instead signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Israel, announced joint military exercises with Egypt and worked hard to win congressional approval for the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia.

In September, 1982, President Reagan announced a new U.S. initiative for peace. It received encouragingly positive responses from leaders in Jordan and Egypt and within the PLO, and from

Shimon Peres, the leader of the opposition Labour alignment in Israel. In the following months King Hussein and Palestinian leaders pleaded for additional signs of U.S. seriousness in seeking peace, such as efforts to achieve a freeze on new Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, as called for by Reagan. Israeli Labour Party leaders privately urged U.S. pressure on Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government to encourage a positive Israeli response to the U.S. initiative.

But the administration backed off, saying that the United States would not pressure Israel. During the same period, however, the administration did exert pressure on Congress and on Israel in behalf of its goal of selling arms to Jordan.

In February, 1985, King Hussein and Yasser Arafat agreed on a joint initiative for negotiations, in which the PLO for the first time accepted the principle of "exchange of territory for peace" — the heart of U.N. Security Council resolution 242. At the same time the new Israeli unity government headed by Shi-

mon Peres announced that Israeli forces would withdraw from Lebanon and that Israel would take steps to improve relations with Egypt.

U.S. diplomats in the Middle East viewed all three developments as very important in reviving hopes for progress toward wider peace negotiations. Israeli and Arab leaders who saw an opportunity for peace once again appealed to the United States for high-level diplomatic efforts to help achieve a breakthrough.

The Reagan administration had other priorities. Administration officials were critical of Israel's decision to withdraw from Lebanon, and they offered little tangible evidence that the improving of Israeli-Egyptian relations was a high U.S. priority. Nor would the administration minimally agree to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to explore next steps toward negotiations, despite King Hussein's pleas and Peres' tacit acceptance of the idea for such a meeting.

In October, 1985, on the eve of the first Reagan-Gorbachev summit, Peres indicated Israeli flex-

ibility toward a possible Soviet role in the peace process and challenged the United Nations to help get negotiations started. However, the Reagan administration remained more concerned with excluding the Soviet Union than with getting a peace process going.

In February, 1986, the PLO offered explicitly to accept resolution 242 in exchange for a U.S. statement supporting the Palestinians' right of self-determination, to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza in confederation with Jordan. That formula for negotiations was accepted, at least privately, by a number of prominent Israelis. Yet the United States gave no serious consideration to the offer.

The Reagan administration consistently rejected the advice of Arabs and Israelis who pleaded for more active U.S. diplomatic effort for peace, claiming in part that the outcome was too uncertain and the political risks were too high. However, the administration did risk its limited credibility with Arab leaders by increasing U.S. military-strategic cooperation with Israel, and it

risked political confrontation with Israel over its public (and unsuccessful) effort to sell more advanced arms to Jordan. We are only beginning now to learn what risks the administration took in secretly authorising major arms shipments to Iran during this same period.

In the past there has been a tendency to avoid public debate about U.S. policy in the Middle East for fear of appearing to undercut U.S. support for Israel. The misadventure in Iran now provides both a need and an opportunity for a critical reappraisal — what is that policy, and what should it be? — not only for the sake of U.S. interests but for the sake of the Palestinians and all the peoples of the Middle East. Achieving peace in that region will be difficult. Without change in U.S. policy, it is impossible.

Ronald J. Young, the author of a forthcoming book on this subject, is a former Middle East representative for the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia. His article is reprinted from the Dec. 16, 1986 issue of the Los Angeles Times.

Has the heart gone out of the Reagan presidency

By W. Dale Nelson
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — White House aides are battling a perception that Iran arms sales disclosures have left President Reagan without the heart of vigour for new legislative battles in the final two years of his presidency.

"He is not, as some might suggest, sitting here devoting all his time to reviewing what is behind him," says White House spokesman Albert R. Brashear. "The president is looking forward, as he must in his job of carrying out the last two years of his term in office."

"He's going to be an aggressive president," says Larry Speakes, who is winding up nearly six years as Reagan's chief spokesman at the end of this month.

"We are getting on with the business of foreign policy," says Rozanne Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs. "The president is directing that pursuit of foreign policy."

Still, aides concede privately that they cannot gauge how seriously the Iran crisis will affect the president in his relations with Congress. Some say his battles will be mainly to preserve gains he has already made.

Senate Democratic leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia said recently that in terms of ideas

the Reagan administration has "really run out of string."

A senior administration official said it was not clear how the Iran crisis would affect the president's prospects with Congress.

"The polls show there's been an effect," said this official, who spoke on condition he not be identified. "So members of Congress can see that, and I don't know, I can't tell you how it affects their thinking."

A Gallup organisation poll of 1,500 adults for Times-Mirror, taken Dec. 27 to Jan. 4, showed that Reagan's favourable or very favourable rating had fallen from 83 per cent in July 1985 to 61 per cent.

The White House has declined to reveal its own polling results, but an administration source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said "They are not too far off from what you are seeing in some of the other polls. I think they're pretty consistent."

Reagan backers are still predicting, though, that the public will support him when all the facts are known.

"I think it would be a mistake to underestimate the power of a Ronald Reagan to come back from this diversion and this distraction, this serious problem, and be effective," said Republican Congressman Henry J. Hyde. "I would not underestimate that at all."

"The whole thing is going to be based on the state of the union (speech)," said Tom Korologos, a lobbyist with strong ties to the administration. "We'll see then what kind of an atmosphere they create."

The president will deliver his state of the union message to Congress on Jan. 27. It is expected to sound a number of familiar themes such as a bigger role for states in welfare programmes, a balanced budget constitutional amendment and authority for the President to veto items in spending bills.

But William L. Ball III, assistant to the president for legislative affairs, said there will be new ideas including a proposal for catastrophic illness insurance, although its form is not yet clear, and changes in the way the administration and Congress shape the federal budget.

In addition, Ball said, there will be "some proposals on agriculture" and a cluster of ideas designed to make American business more competitive with other nations. He said this will include trade legislation, changes in antitrust laws and product liability laws and regulatory revision.

Korologos predicted that most congressional supporters would continue to stand by the president, despite his troubles over secret arms sales to Iran and diversion of

profits to rebels fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua.

"Some of them are going to cut and run for him, but for the most part these guys who are voting this way in the 100th Congress have been voting that way in the 99th and the 98th," said the lobbyist.

The administration official said of the controversy, "It's not clear how it affects different issues. It may have one kind of an effect on foreign policy issues and another kind of effect on domestic issues."

Ms. Ridgway, asked whether the "weakened presidency" would be able to achieve its foreign policy objectives, replied, "You are asking me to accept an adjective that I will not accept. Certainly in the world of things that I follow I see no basis for the assumption."

On counter-terrorism measures, however, she conceded, "I am not going to deny the sense that there has been a pause perhaps on the alled side... They haven't expressed it to us, but there's no doubt it's there."

Some argue that the November election, in which Democrats regained control of the Senate while holding their majority in the house, poses a big problem for Reagan in Congress than his Iranian difficulties.

"Because of the outcome of the elections, we know we are going to have to work harder," said the administration official.



Nationalism fires debate in West German election campaign

By Paul Holmes
Reuters.

BONN — A cartoon in the party newspaper of West Germany's opposition Social Democrats shows a smiling Chancellor Helmut Kohl skipping over a huge gap between 1933 and 1945 in a line of landmark dates in German history.

The caricature depicts what the opposition claims is a message by Kohl to West Germans to forget the 12 years of Hitler's Third Reich and stop feeling constrained by the painful legacy of the Nazi era has imposed on their country.

In a campaign lacking immediate policy themes as West Germans prepare to vote in a general election on Sunday, the deeper question of how to deal with the past in forging a national identity has become one of few

issues of heated debate.

The row has been fuelled by Kohl's comparison between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Nazi propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels and by his allegation in a campaign speech that "concentration camps" exist in East Germany.

But most of the running has been made by Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, who urges supporters at campaign rallies in his staunchly conservative state to stop seeing German history as an "endless chain of crimes and mistakes."

"Without denying the lessons of history, we must finally step out of the shadows of the Third Reich," the leader of the Christian Social Union (CSU) party declares.

He argues that a people which has built a stable democracy and vibrant economy in the 40 years

since World War II has every right to cast off its "hair shirt" of atonement and assert a normal, self-assured sense of national identity.

Kohl addresses similar themes as he moved towards what opinion polls predict will be a solid election win for his Christian Democrats (CDU), their CSU sister party and the Free Democrats (FDP) in the centre-right coalition government.

He extols the virtues of "Vaterland" (fatherland), a concept long shunned because of its abuse by Hitler, appeals for a return to traditional values of family and home and tells people to feel at ease with symbols of nationhood.

"Don't let some fool convince you that has anything to do with national Socialism. Love of

fatherland is a virtue that befits every people, the Germans included," he has said.

"The need for a healthy national awareness is not fundamentally disputed by the Social Democrats (SPD), who are using the national anthem and flag in television campaign spots promoting their candidate for chancellor, Johannes Rau.

But they accuse Strauss and Kohl of trying to shut the door on the past and of sacrificing West Germany's image abroad to the short-term domestic gain of a few right-wing votes.

"Germany's reputation in the world... depends to a large degree on the fact that nobody can presume or need to fear that we want to withdraw from a completely honest approach to the effects of the murderous Nazi regime."

"Any excuses or attempts to minimise the significance of this evil past cannot fail to exercise a harmful impact on the future of our people," SPD chairman and former chancellor Willy Brandt said.

Kohl's analogy between the public relations skills of Gorbachev and Goebbels has strained relations with Moscow, which has cancelled a series of high-level visits since the remark appeared in a magazine interview last October.

East Germany also protested officially after Kohl told a campaign rally this month that the Communist government ran "concentration camps" for political prisoners.

Kohl has sought to tone down the controversy, insisting that he will continue to point to Communist human rights abuses

but conceding that the term "concentration camp" is debatable.

He has also publicly pledged to continue policies of cooperation with Eastern Europe in a move some reports say was intended to quell domestic and foreign concern of a possible rightward foreign policy drift in his next administration.

The CSU in particular has called for "retreat" from policies of détente pursued by various governments since the 1970s while Strauss himself has demanded a less restrictive policy on arms exports to Arab countries.

Klaus Liepert, head of the Infors Research Institute, said Kohl's Gorbachev-Goebbels remark had briefly lowered his popularity rating but had no lasting effect on his image.

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Architects' world faces demolition

Top U.K. architects can put ARIBA after their name as a sign of association of their Royal Institute. A joke says the initials stand for "Always Remember I'm a Bloody Architect." Colin Amery explains how the joke will now wear thin.

LONDON — The election of Mr. Rod Hackney as president of the Royal Institute of British Architects is likely to create a fundamental disturbance at the institute's London headquarters in Portland Place.

In a relatively low poll of about 37 per cent of the membership, Mr. Hackney won by a 1,762-vote majority over his only opponent Mr. Raymond Andrews, the RIBA council's official nominee.

Mr. Hackney is a community architect and originator of many of the ideas about architecture and the inner city which have been adopted recently by Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales.

His opponents see him as a dangerously radical president likely to upset the entrenched and moribund bureaucracy of Portland Place and to promote wildly impractical ideas.

In fact, Mr. Hackney's record is impressive. In Macclesfield, near Manchester, in the north west of England, where his own practice is based, his career began with battles on behalf of local residents who wanted to upgrade their existing houses rather than move into the council's concrete blocks.

He took it upon himself to promote self-build schemes and developed the architect's role as an enabler, to help clients achieve their own precise ambitions.

In Stirling, Scotland, and on

new sites in and around Macclesfield, he has developed self-build schemes which employ a wide variety of disciplines in their construction, including ways to help the unemployed to learn skills.

His concerns are practical. At a recent conference in London addressed by the Prince of Wales, Mr. Hackney helped launch the Inner City Trust to raise money from business and industry for employment and housing projects.

Under recent RIBA presidents, the institute has failed to tackle outstanding problems of education, architects' indemnity, the future of the RIBA drawings collection, the poor public image of the profession and architects' responsibility for so much poor design since the 1950s.

Critics say that successive presidents' complacency has led to appalling low morale among the permanent staff, with senior staff leaving this year at the rate of one a month.

Recently, Mr. Hackney outlined his plans. First, he hopes to strengthen the Group of Eight, the construction industry lobby, by adding to it representatives of the builders, in the form of the Chartered Institute of Building.

He has conversed with Mr. Hooper, CIB president, and agreed that RIBA will not always

chair the proceedings of this pressure group. He sees the Group of Eight, which is to be renamed, acting as a powerful team identifying problem areas in inner cities and attracting investors.

He said: "The days of the Group of Eight going cap in hand to the government are over. From now on they will initiate action and attract investment."

The RIBA drawings collection will not now be returned to operate under the aegis of the RIBA library. Mr. Hackney's long-term plans include the return of Mr. John Harris, who recently resigned in disgust at RIBA's attitude to its collections. He hopes to establish a new home for the drawings collection which is not entangled in the Portland Place bureaucracy.

In regard to staff problems at the embattled institute, Mr. Hackney wants to recruit a higher standard of senior staff. He said "middle-ranking civil servants are no longer adequate to tackle the kinds of problems that demand a face-to-face approach to cabinet ministers."

In his view, RIBA has been left behind in the world of environmental power-politics and the profession has totally lacked the will to tackle the festering inner cities.

Mr. Hackney has discussed the reasons for low staff morale with the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff, the trade union.

On architectural education and

the imminent danger of the merger of polytechnic and university courses Mr. Hackney is keen to retain the differentials and train more architects.

However, he firmly believes that a new curriculum is needed, more broadly based. The old-fashioned rigidities of the training of modern architects have not succeeded in solving Britain's urban problems and architects will have to learn a wider range of community skills.

Mr. Hackney, 44, was trained at the University of Manchester and studied in Denmark for four years under Mr. Arne Jacobsen, the architect. There he learnt the more broadly-based approach to design which led him to a firm belief in community involvement with architectural problems.

This belief in community architecture is widely supported by younger members of RIBA and by smaller practices throughout the country. Mr. Hackney's presence at the top of the profession will encourage it to relate more closely to clients' needs.

As one member of the institute said on hearing of Mr. Hackney's successful election: "The days are over when the initials ARIBA were automatically assumed to mean 'always remember I'm a bloody architect'." A more caring profession which understands the communities for which it is working will certainly be Mr. Hackney's main priority — Financial Times feature.

Zimbabwe grows too much food in continent of hunger

By Lawrence Bartlett
The Associated Press

MUREWA, Zimbabwe — On a continent hounded by hunger and crippling food import bills, Zimbabwe farmers are under orders to grow less after harvesting a mountain of surplus grain.

The 2-million-tonne corn (maize) surplus — enough to feed the country's 8 million people for two years — is the yield of millions of peasants as well as a handful of white commercial farmers. Both groups commend the government for supporting them with sound fiscal policies and technical assistance.

Reasons for Zimbabwe's success can be found along the main highway northeast from the capital, Harare, where the rich red loam and overhead irrigation systems of the sophisticated commercial farms give way to a patchwork of peasant plots.

On the sandy gray soils of her 4½ acre plot, Mary Mulambo, a wiry mother of seven, is exceeding the yields of many larger farms with the help of an ox-draw plow.

Last season, she harvested 24,000 pounds of corn from three acres at Murewa, 80 kilometres from Harare. That's more than 50 per cent better than the average yield on Zimbabwe's large-scale commercial farms, which rank among the best in the world.

Mrs. Mulambo's yields have risen 10-fold in the six years since Zimbabwe's independence, making her one of the minority of African peasants producing more food than a decade ago.

"My knowledge has improved. Government advisers have changed my approach to the land," she explained through an interpreter.

When Zimbabwe was the British colony of Rhodesia, white commercial farmers prided themselves on their technical skills. Peasants were left to their own on the country's poorest land.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a former guerrilla leader who swept to power in 1980 elections, changed all that.

While wooing the commercial farmers with realistic pricing policies and pledges of security, he gave the peasants what they never had before — credit, advice from agricultural experts and convenient marketing outlets.

In 1986, the state-backed agricultural finance corporation made about 86,000 loans totalling \$34 million to peasant farmers about 40 times more than before independence. This is scheduled to rise to 110,000 loans worth \$77 million in 1989.

The government also equipped 1,500 agricultural advisers with small motorcycles and sent them to remote parts of the country with information on modern farming

methods. This combination of knowledge and the cash needed to buy fertilizers, chemicals and good seed helped peasants produce half of last season's 1.6 million tonnes of corn sold to the state-run Grain Marketing Board.

They also kept an estimated 1 million tonnes for their own use, grinding and boiling it into a thick porridge that is the mainstay of most Zimbabwean meals.

Faced with costly storage, the government has told farmers to cut this season's harvest by half or be paid an unprofitable price for their crops.

The corn stockpile, difficult to sell profitably because of a world grain glut, grew from two bumper harvests after three years of drought. Shortly before this planting season, the government urged farmers to switch to other cash crops such as oilseeds.

The backbone of the economy remains the large-scale commercial farmers who produce not only corn but big foreign-exchange earners like tobacco, which brought in \$166 million in 1984.

J.R. Rutherford, president of the 4,500-strong Commercial Farmers' Union, runs 9,000 acres 64 kilometres from Mrs. Mulambo's plot.

As well as growing corn, and matching Mrs. Mulambo's yields, he plants tobacco, soybeans and

irrigated crops of wheat and barley.

In place of Mrs. Mulambo's plow, he uses 12 tractors, two combine harvesters and 125 labourers.

And instead of berhard-packed dirt yard, he has a tennis court, swimming pool and manicured lawn surrounding an elegant farmhouse.

His explanation of why Zimbabwe's farmers are a model for Africa is similar to Mrs. Mulambo's: "The key to success is the understanding and appreciation by the government of the importance of agriculture."

Rutherford says many other African states have greater agricultural potential than Zimbabwe.

"Ecologically, we are not a rich country, but we are extremely rich in the type of people we have on the land," he said, noting that Zimbabwe's corn yields are second only to the United States. He cited irrigation, which sustains Zimbabwe's wheat industry, as one of the reasons the country was able to weather the drought that caused millions to starve in other African countries.

Because irrigation is needed for the wheat crop, 94 per cent is grown on the commercial farms. But the government last year established a fund aimed at expanding irrigation systems nationwide.

Yeast culprit in human ills debated

By Michael Conlon
Reuter

CHICAGO — Doctors and other health experts are heatedly debating whether a yeast-like fungus may be the unrecognized culprit in an array of human ills.

William Crook, a doctor working in Jackson, Tennessee, believes the fungus, *Candida albicans*, which is present in the human body, is to blame for a number of medical problems, ranging from headaches to feeling "bad all over."

He has set out his theory in a new book, "The Yeast Connection," which updates an earlier version Crook published himself and which sold 250,000 copies.

But the theory has not been

widely accepted. The American Academy of Allergy has called it unproven and speculative, and sceptics say it is based on anecdotal evidence rather than clinical tests.

A Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) commentary noted the "growing underground of public controversy" over the theory and called for further study.

A practicing allergist, Crook acknowledges the criticism, believes that the yeast connection does not provide a "magic bullet" for treatment and holds that any therapy must be part of a balanced approach.

But he also thinks it may be a valuable route for people who are still sick despite other modes of treatment.

His theory goes like this:

Heavy doses of antibiotics prescribed during illness wipe out useful bacteria and fungi in the body along with the bad. This may allow candida albicans, which is found naturally in the gut, vagina and mouth, to grow out of control.

The same phenomenon can be triggered by birth control pills, other drugs such as cortisone and by diets rich in sugar which can stimulate fungus growth, he contends.

When large numbers of fungi take up residence in the human body, Crook believes, they produce toxins which weaken the immune system, resulting in complaints ranging from "feeling bad all over" to adverse reactions to certain foods.

Doctors, do not dispute that

candida albicans can cause certain medical problems, such as thrush in young children and vaginitis in women. The debate, however, centres on whether it can cause the wide range of illnesses and symptoms which Crook attributes to it.

Crook says he has cured patients of many complaints with his treatment using an antifungal, nystatin, and a diet avoiding sugars and chemicals. He advises them to give up smoking, and believes that such substances as garlic can combat yeast problems.

Crook estimated that some 1,000 to 2,000 U.S. doctors have accepted his theory. He has formed a non-profit foundation to spread his theory and raise research money.

Iraqi president assures King of defeating Iranians

(Continued from page 1)

gunships 206 missions against Iranian targets and in support of Iraqi forces, it said.

Seven civilians were killed and 93 wounded by Iranian shelling of Basra and attacks by three Iranian warplanes on the central town of Kof Sanjaq and Qara Tappah.

This brought Iraqi civilian casualties in Iranian artillery and air bombardment over the past 11 days to 142 killed and 702 wounded.

In Washington, the White House Tuesday disputed Iran's claims that its forces were advancing on the Iraqi port of

Basra in its latest offensive of the Gulf war.

"The Iranians have not gotten any closer to Basra and no nearer to a takeover of Basra than they were a week ago," spokesman Albert Brackner told reporters.

Defence Department officials, citing intelligence reports, confirmed Iran's claim that its forces had crossed the Jasin River some 10 kilometres east of Basra at the week-end.

But the officials, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters the move brought Iranian forces no closer to taking Basra and that a force of some 60,000 Iranian troops had been unable to cross the key Shatt Al Arab waterway

and approach the city.

The Defence Department officials said the Iraqis had taken up their main defensive positions on the west bank of the Shatt Al Arab.

"There are about 60,000 Iranian troops in an area some six miles south east of Basra," one Pentagon official told Reuters.

"Due to flooding and marshy areas east of the city, they would have to go up the western side of the Shatt if they are going to move on Basra," he said.

The Iranian News Agency IRNA reported further advances in the offensive, launched on Jan. 9, saying troops who crossed the Jasin River two nights ago had

pushed forward again in heavy fighting Monday night.

But White House officials said there had been no substantial change in the situation on the ground since Jan. 9-10.

U.S. officials say thousands of people have left Basra, Iraq's second city, to escape Iranian bombardment, though there was no confirmation of mass evacuation.

Pentagon officials said last Friday that an estimated 20,000 Iranians had died and up to another 20,000 had been wounded since Iran's first thrust at Basra on Dec. 24. The officials said 10,000 Iraqis had been killed or wounded.

Iraqi forces battle Iranian human waves

(Continued from page 1)

human losses as possible. In order to prevent the Iranians from overrunning further defensive lines, Iraq is using its artillery and air supremacy to prevent the Iranians from moving in artillery and building emplacements in the marshes.

Military analysts here, however, have warned that Iran was likely to continue sending human waves of Revolutionary Guards, who attack first in order to pave the way with their bodies for the regulars to proceed, with the aim of overrunning Iraqi defence lines, taking advantage of Iraq's cautious strategy to limit the number of human losses.

But sources close to the Iraqi government explained that Iraq was preparing itself for an all-out Iranian offensive.

Throughout the seven-year-old war, Iran has used its abundant human resources, as its main weapon against Iraq's better equipped army. Its tactics had cost Iran tens of thousands of lives, but this had gained Tehran only three small footholds in the Iraqi territories in the course of the war. The three footholds include a chunk of Majnoon island (captured in 1984), south of the Huwaz marshes, the Fao Island, near the Kuwaiti border (captured in Feb. 1986), and finally a chunk in the Shatt Al Arab marshes on the doorstep of Basra.

The Iranian plan, according to military analysts, seems to be aiming at launching a three-pronged, concentrated assault from Majnoon, Fao and Shatt Al Arab towards Basra. An advance through Majnoon, where Iraq has considerably strengthened its defence lines and fortifications since 1984, could lead to cutting off the strategic Basra-Baghdad highway.

But the analysts noted that Iran could not possibly proceed with this plan unless it first established and consolidated control of the Shatt Al Arab marshes east of Basra.

Western diplomats in Baghdad, who had been very confident of Iraq's complete control over the situation in the beginning, are now divided in their assessments of the new developments and on who maintains the edge in Shatt Al Arab.

While some maintain that the Iranians have been able to control the marshes, others, including the two cases some foreigners working in Basra, say that continuous Iraqi shelling has prevented the Iranians, thus far from moving forward any of their artillery or rocket launchers.

The first view is based on telephone contacts with foreigners who live in the western and southern parts of the port city, and who reported that Iranian shelling had reached their areas. These reports have given way to speculation in Baghdad that the Iranians have actually moved their artillery to the marshes and have even built emplacements there.

However, an Arab journalist, who had spent ten days in Basra, before he returned to Baghdad on Sunday, disagreed with this assessment. "The city of Basra, has always been under the range of Iranian artillery," he said. The journalist, who asked not to be named, added that the Iranians had actually been trying to consolidate their control and to build emplacements, but that continuous Iraqi raids and shelling, in addition to the extremely difficult and swampy nature of the area, have prevented them from doing so.

As things stand now, the Iranians have the edge over the Iraqis during the night, when they

pour in waves of Revolutionary Guards into the marshes, and sometimes even infiltrate through Iraqi defences. But the tide shifts in Iraq's favour during the day, when the Iranian human waves become easy targets for Iraqi missiles, artillery shells and air raids. "The problem is that in this season, the nights are much longer than the days," a foreign analyst said. "Furthermore the Iranians are taking advantage of the wet season which impedes the mobility of Iraqi tanks and other military vehicles."

The military analysts, however, said that the main priority for the Iraqis should be to prevent any further infiltration and advances towards Basra, and to prevent the Iranians from using the area as a bridgehead. "It is very serious situation down there, but so far the Iraqis have succeeded in containing the enemy," one analyst said.

The military analysts, however, warned that if the current situation continued the Iraqis could take the advantage of any lull in the fighting to build emplacements and launch the projected three-pronged assault on the city.

But despite Iraqi and the analysts' expectations to this effect, the Iranians have not thus far moved from either Fao or Majnoon. Instead, they have concentrated their attacks in this central sector, where the distance is closest to Baghdad.

The assault against this sector is largely viewed here as a tactic to divert attention of the Iraqi army from the southern front. But another theory, held by diplomats and military analysts is that Iran had been hoping that Iraq would be forced to move reinforcements from elsewhere to the central sector and to the east of Basra. Such troop movements,

the analysts said, would give the Iranians a chance to strike on a third axis, like Majnoon. "Although Iran's main goal remains Basra," an analyst said, "the Iranian calculations could be to launch a surprise attack from another unexpected axis in order to confuse the front and even cause its collapse, if such a surprise attack led to a breakthrough."

According to a senior Arab diplomat here, the Iranians have been able to overrun only one of the five defence fortification lines which leads to Basra from the marshes.

But he noted that these Revolutionary Guards who have been attacking on the southern front in waves are by far better trained and enthusiastic than the regular army.

"The Iranian Revolutionary Guards are still fighting fiercely as they are very ideologically motivated," he said. "On the other hand the Iranian regular troops' performance has been of a much lower standard, as they lack the religious fervour of the guards," he added.

The diplomat expected the Guards to continue their fierce and consecutive attacks "because it might be easier for them to die in battle than to face the defeat afterwards."

Yet the senior Arab diplomat expressed the view that Iraq was capable of holding out for much longer. In his opinion, the result of this offensive could not be decided merely by the fighting on the ground since the two superpowers would not allow an Iranian victory. "Neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union will allow Basra, and more significantly the Iraqi front, to collapse," he said. "The U.S. wants Iran to remain under control, while the USSR is definitely putting its weight behind Iraq," he added.

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(d) typing in English and Arabic
(e) assisting in the organisation of meetings and training courses

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(b) very good knowledge of English and Arabic, — knowledge of French an advantage
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(d) sufficient relevant experience preferably in organisations or units having international relations.

Detailed applications should be sent latest by 28 January 1987 to the following address:-

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Becker exits angrily from tourney

MELBOURNE (R) — Wimbledon champion Boris Becker made a premature and ill-tempered exit from the Australian Open tennis championships, outfought over five sets by Australian Wally Masur.

The second-seeded Becker, who was eliminated in his opening match here 13 months ago by Dutchman Michiel Schapers, was beaten 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-7, 6-2, in the fourth round Tuesday.

The West German teenager, furious about his unusually wayward serving throughout the match, shouted continually at himself, line officials and umpire Wayne Spencer and frequently slammed his racket on the court.

In return, Spencer handed him two code violations — in the second set, for receiving coaching, and in the fourth, for time-wasting.

Becker saved three match points in the tense fourth set tie-break, winning it 11-9 to level the match. He broke Masur, ranked 71st in the world, in the opening game of the final set and looked set to take control.

But the gritty Masur, returning with pinpoint precision, broke Becker in the fourth and eighth games to clinch victory.

Becker double-faulted to give Masur his fourth match point, then double-faulted again to cede the match.

Masur, whose hard-won victory took 3½ hours, will face unseeded New Zealander Kelly Evernden in the quarter-finals.

The 23-year-old righthander, winner of the South Australian Open in Adelaide two weeks ago, said he was lifted by the support of the capacity crowd.

"When you're up and the crowd is yelling for you, it really buoy you," he said, adding that Australia's Davis Cup win over Sweden last month had contributed to his success, even though he missed out on a place in the final team.

"It was a lesson, it showed me how hard I have to work," Masur said.

Becker said Masur was a steady player, difficult to beat, but he could not remember the last time his serve had let him down so badly.

"I couldn't serve my first one and just don't talk about the second," Becker said. "I had bad calls and that made me completely crazy."

"He (Spencer) has the wrong job. He was giving me warnings for silly things."

Becker said he found the court difficult to serve on because it sloped away from the centre.

"I couldn't see the other end and I had the feeling I had to always serve uphill," he said.

Becker and Masur had not met in tournament singles before Tuesday.

Earlier, Frenchman Yannick Noah and Australian Pat Cash survived tough five-set encounters to set up a quarter-final meeting.

Third-seeded Noah came from two sets down to beat gritty American Tim Wilkison 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, in a tense fourth round encounter.

Cash, the eleventh seed and home-town hero, started powerfully but had to dig deep to defeat New Yorker Paul Annacone 6-4, 6-1, 6-7, 1-6, 6-2.

But the biggest surprise of the ninth day's play was 10th seed Catarina Lindqvist's 6-3, 6-1, quarter-final win over third-seeded American Pam Shriver.

Lindqvist, of Sweden, who beat Shriver in the fourth round last year, now faces defending champion Martina Navratilova in Thursday's semi-finals.

Top seeded Navratilova beat fellow American Zina Garrison, the seventh seed, 6-0, 6-3, in another quarter-final Tuesday.

Second seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia



Boris Becker... Australian jinx

and West Germany's Claudia Kohde-Kilsch also notched expected quarter-final wins.

Mandlikova destroyed eighth-seeded Lori McNeil, of the United States, 6-0, 6-0 and Kohde-Kilsch beat Australia's Liz Smylie 7-6, (7-3), 4-6, 6-2.

Kohde-Kilsch takes on Mandlikova, winner here in 1980, in the other semi-final.

Former French Open champion Noah beat Cash in the 1983 Davis Cup semi-final in Sydney, their only meeting.

Wilkison beat Noah in the quarters of the U.S. Open last September but could not maintain the pressure Tuesday.

Noah broke to lead 2-0 in the third set and had three break points for 4-0. A cracking forehand passing shot gave him a break and a 3-2 lead in the fourth and from there he took control.

"For the first time I felt like I could play on grass," the 26-year-old world number four said.

Cash almost let 23-year-old Annacone off the hook through poor serving in the third and fourth sets.

Annacone, a chip-and-charge specialist, took advantage of Cash's poor serving to level but the Australian's mental toughness told in the fifth set.

Leader drops out of Monte Carlo Rally

MONTE CARLO (R) — Monte Carlo Rally leader Bruno Saby of France dropped out just 200 metres after the start of the 12th stage Tuesday when his Lancia Delta developed transmission trouble.

Saby's exit still left two Lancia Deltas at the top of the leaders' list. Finnish world champion Juha Kankkunen was just five seconds behind Saby after the 11th stage followed by Lancia teammate Massimo Biasion of Italy another five seconds back.

Walter Roebri of West Germany, four times Monte Carlo victor, stood four minutes 26 seconds behind the leading Lancias going into the 12th stage in his Audi 200 Quattro.

The departure of Frenchman Bernard Darniche, driving a Mercedes 190, and his compatriot Alain Orieille, behind the wheel of a Renault 11 Turbo, left 129 competitors to resume the race Tuesday.

Lancia is defending the victory achieved last year by the late Henri Toivonen of Finland in one of the Group B cars now banned from the World Championship for safety reasons because of their immense power.

NBA roundup

NY Knicks edge Celtics at buzzer

NEW YORK (AP) — It was just what the Boston Celtics wanted, and just what the New York Knicks needed.

With the score tied at 109-109 and eight seconds remaining, the Knicks didn't call a time out and had a reserve forward bring the ball down the court. And when Boston's defence covered the man he was supposed to pass to, the Knicks' Louis Orr took a shot from just inside the three-point circle at the buzzer.

But Orr, a 36-per cent shooter from the field, sank the shot to give the Knicks a 111-109 victory Monday night.

"It was the kind of shot we wanted them to take," Celtics coach K.C. Jones said of Orr's long, off-balance jumper. "You hope they would get a 20-footer from a guy that isn't used to taking the shot at crunch time."

Knicks coach Bob Hill elected not to call a timeout after Boston tied the score at 109 on Kevin McHale's two free throws.

And Orr, a forward who is averaging less than six points a game, made it work.

"My first option was to pass to Gerald Wilkins, but he was covered," Orr said. "Once I passed halfway, I was thinking shot all the way. I knew if I passed off, there wouldn't be enough time

for anybody to do anything." Former Celtics guard Gerald Henderson scored a season-high 23 points. Patrick Ewing added 22 and Bill Cartwright had 21 points, 13 rebounds and a career-high eight assists.

Larry Bird led the Celtics with 35 points, seven of them in a 23-second span to help Boston erase a 108-100 deficit with 1:20 left, and McHale had 24 points and 11 rebounds.

Pistons 108, Hawks 98

Adrian Dantley scored 27 points and Vinnie Johnson came off the bench to add 20 as Detroit defeated Atlanta and overtook the Hawks for the Central Division lead. Atlanta had led the division all season, and the Pistons had last been in first place in April, 1984.

Spurs 113, Clippers 106

San Antonio, led by Alvin Robertson's 27 points and 22 by Walter Berry, held off a fourth-period charge by Los Angeles to down the visiting Clippers.

Nuggets 118, Trail Blazers 116

Danny Schayes scored seven points in the final 89 seconds to rally the host Nuggets over the short-handed Portland Trail Blazers. Portland led most of the

way and had a 112-111 edge when Schayes began his streak. But Schayes scored a field goal, hit two free throws with six seconds left and sank another free throw. Alex English led the Nuggets with 31 points, while Clyde Drexler had a season-high 36 for Portland.

Lakers 126, Nets 115

Magie Johnson tied a Meadowlands Arena record with a 42-point performance, 28 of them coming in the second half, to lead the Lakers over New Jersey.

Pacers 109, Bulls 95

Chuck Person scored 17 of his 27 points in the fourth period and John Long finished with 25 as Indiana downed visiting Chicago. Michael Jordan led Chicago with 32 points.

76ers 107, Suns 104

Charles Barkley, benched at the start of the game for being late, scored 27 points, grabbed 13 rebounds, handed out four assists, had two steals and blocked a shot as Philadelphia nipped Phoenix.

Rockets 127, Cavaliers 103

Ralph Sampson scored a season-high 33 points, nine of them during a 19-point Houston run in the third quarter, and grabbed 16 rebounds as the Rockets defeated Cleveland.

Kookaburra heads for America's Cup final

FREMANTLE, Australia (R) — Kookaburra III Tuesday won the right to defend the America's Cup for Australia against Stars and Stripes with a crushing victory over Alan Bond's Australia IV.

Kookaburra skipper Iain Murray led round every mark as he has in all the races of the best-of-nine defender finals to deliver the ultimate blow to Australia IV skipper Colin Beashel. Kookaburra won the series 5-0.

The 55-second victory ended Bond's 20 million Australian dollar (\$13 million) campaign to defend the cup he won with Australia II in 1983 to terminate the New York Yacht Club's 132-year monopoly.

Murray will face the man who lost the America's Cup, Dennis Conner, aboard the powerful Stars and Stripes, which Monday completed a 4-1 victory over New Zealand in the best-of-seven challenger final.

Six races were staged in the defender finals but both yachts were disqualified from the first race, won by Kookaburra III, after a series of protests.

Though Kookaburra III has won the finals, the Taskforce Syndicate still has the option of racing it in speed trials against its stablemate Kookaburra II to choose the final yacht to defend the cup for Royal Perth Yacht Club.

But with the performance Kookaburra III has shown over the past week, it is unlikely speed trials, intended as a device to resolve a deadlock over earlier protests, would change the result.

The win is a vindication of Perth department store magnate Kevin Parry's commitment of 28 million Australian dollar (\$18 million) to ensure Alan Bond had the toughest competition possible for the defence.

But the sparring partner has become the prize-fighter, directed

by 28-year-old Murray, who also designed and project-managed the pair of Kookaburras.

Murray and Kookaburra II skipper Peter Gilmour, who switched to Kookaburra III as starting helmsman, were uncompromising Tuesday in meeting the challenge of the team which brought yachting's most coveted trophy to Australia four years ago.

Gilmour killed Beashel's chances with a cunning start-line move which pushed the Bond yacht off the course behind the start boat.

Australia IV had to round again, leaving the gold-hulled Kookaburra III to sail off to a virtually unchallengeable 36-second lead in untypical light 12 to 14 knot offshore winds.

Murray still acted a defensive veteran of Bond's 1983 campaign, in check as his rival desperately sought the breeze to take him past Kookaburra III.

But the strong Fremantle "Doctor," the wind so-named for the relief it gives from the warm easterly, never came, to the dismay of Alan Bond, who watched from the deck of his palatial cruiser Southern Cross.

Kookaburra III was 39 seconds ahead at the first mark and Murray stretched it to 65 seconds at the sixth. Australia IV pegged that back slightly to 59 seconds at the last mark and tried every part of the course in a search for wind.

Kookaburra III crossed the line to deafening blasts from ships' horns and sirens. Support boats brought the entire Kookaburra Syndicate team aboard as the now-crowded yacht sailed home with a huge Australian flag billowing from its rigging.

In contrast the gleaming white Australia IV, created by Ben Lexcen, whose winged keel won the cup in 1983, shredded its headsail pathetically in the rising breeze as it crossed the line.

Murray said changes made to Australia IV appeared to have slowed it. "They really just got stuck with a slow boat this series. We had the boat speed and they didn't. It really took a lot of pressure off us and it was probably a bit of a let down."

"We always knew Kookaburra III was faster than Kookaburra II in the last series and this series and I don't think they really realised it. They always thought that KII was the boat and I think it's been a bit of a shock to them," he said.

But he added that modifications to Kookaburra II could still make it the finalist. "We're working hard on her and hopefully she'll turn out to be a faster boat."

British soccer thugs arrested by police

LONDON (AP) — Twenty-six men suspected of being among Britain's most dangerous soccer thugs were arrested early Tuesday in a series of pre-dawn police raids that ended a four-month undercover operation to crack down on fan violence, authorities said.

More than 250 police officers raided 30 addresses from the English Midlands to Portsmouth on the south coast to seek out backers of Millwall and West Ham, two London clubs with a reputation for having groups of lawless, fighting fans.

In addition to the arrests, police took away a number of dangerous weapons, including knives, coshes and loaded air rifles.

The raids followed an investigation at soccer matches this season by uniformed and plain-clothed policemen, many of whom stood in the crowd acting as

"spotters."

The officers supplied evidence after mixing with fans travelling on trains to and from matches, particularly with the so-called inter-city firm, a group of professed West Ham followers who take their name from inter-city trains taking supporters to away games each weekend and who are said to be more interested in fighting than watching soccer.

Police said closed-circuit television cameras also were used to pinpoint trouble-makers.

Police said the aim of Tuesday's raids was specifically to catch the organisers of violent crime, mainly planned in advance of matches, rather than those responsible for spontaneous outbreaks of mob rioting.

"The investigation was undertaken because we are determined to show that such behaviour will not be tolerated," said a Scotland yard spokesman.

Graham Kelly, secretary of the football league, welcomed the police swoops, the latest effort to

curb fan violence at English soccer games.

"It seems that some police chiefs are really getting to grips with the hooligan situation," he said. "I would hope all police chiefs would follow the example and attempt to make further inroads with similar resolve."

Those arrested were taken to a number of police stations to be questioned about a variety of offences.

Unconfirmed reports said some of them were being quizzed in connection with two of the most violent outbreaks of soccer rioting in England over the past two years.

In March, 1985, Millwall backers went on a rampage at Luton, ripping up seats, charging the home supporters.

Last summer, fans of West Ham battled with those of another English team, Manchester United, on board a ferry carrying the two respective sets of supporters to exhibition matches overseas.

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False start robs hurdler Foster of world record

NEW YORK (R) — American Greg Foster had his indoor world record in the 60-metre hurdles taken away from him Tuesday when officials for the Athletics Congress (TAC) declared a false start after viewing tapes of the race.

Bob Hersh, the record's chairman for TAC, announced the decision after concluding that a number of runners in the event last Friday committed false starts.

Foster clocked 7.36 seconds at the Los Angeles meet on the opening night of the indoor athletics season. The previous indoor record in the 60-metre hurdles was 7.47 set by Canadian Mark McKoy last year.

"The record time will not be accepted, but the victory will stand. There is no real alternative. There is nothing we can do about re-running the race," Hersh told reporters.

"False starting is one of the toughest calls in track and field (athletics)," he said.

Foster, who talks to reporters by phone from his California home, disagreed with the ruling.

"I can't say whether it was a false start, I don't feel I false started," Foster said. "I was the last or next to last out of the blocks. I think it should be a world record. If the person who false started broke the world record, then it should be disallowed," he said.

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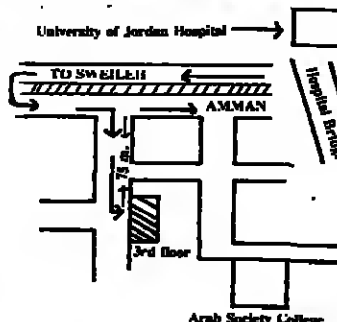
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Deng: China should open up further to outside world

PEKING (R) — Top leader Deng Xiaoping, in his first public statement since the removal of Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang, said Tuesday China should open up further to the outside world.

Mr. Hu resigned in disgrace last Friday because he had pushed for political reforms that were unacceptable, acting party chief Zhao Ziyang was quoted as telling a Hungarian delegation Monday.

The New China News Agency quoted Mr. Deng as telling Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that China's successes in the last eight years had been due to proceeding from its actual conditions and self-reliance.

"China's mistakes committed a few years ago were due to over-demanding and excessive speed, disregarding the country's realities. Our goals now are realistic and practical," he said, but did not say what the mistakes were.

"If there are shortcomings in implementing our open policy, the main one is that China needs further opening," he said, adding that opening to the world would not at all affect China's socialist system.

Mr. Deng made no direct reference to the resignation of Mr. Hu.

Mr. Zhao told the Hungarian delegation that Mr. Hu had supported "bourgeois liberalism," the phrase used to denounce Western-style democracy and freedoms such as those advocated by students in nationwide demonstrations last month.

Chinese sources said that fears that student protests and spreading pro-capitalist ideas would lead to a breakdown of law and order led to Mr. Hu's removal.

"The Communist Party lost control before — during the Cultural Revolution," Chinese sources said Tuesday.

"It was a disaster for China and for the intellectuals. If events had been left to go unchecked, the same thing might have happened again."

Chinese leaders have said that China almost descended into civil war during the extreme leftist

Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s with different political factions battling for supremacy.

The sources said they considered the students and the intellectuals who influenced them to be very irresponsible in calling for more democracy and freedom of speech.

"These ideas are completely impractical in a country so poor and backward as China," a source said.

"What does Western-style democracy mean in a country with 200 million illiterates and 60 million below the poverty line? Only a tiny fraction could make an intelligent decision on how to vote in a multi-party system," the source added.

They said the lesson of history was that China's only hope is under a strong, stable central leadership, to govern so large, poor and racially diversified a population.

"In 1925, we lost what became outer Mongolia because the central government was too weak. We had a government in Peking then but it could do nothing," the source said.

One source said that the stu-

dents would have posed a much greater threat if they had protested against price rises, an issue which would have united them with the workers.

"A union of intellectuals and workers over prices made Solidarity in Poland, and this is the nightmare for the Peking government," he said.

"But what if the workers in the future turned against the intellectuals, as they did in the Cultural Revolution? No-one who lived through it could contemplate a repeat of that event," the source said.

They said the current economic reform policies, difficult and complex though they are, were the only option.

The leadership has said repeatedly the reforms, under way since 1979, will not be affected by Mr. Hu's resignation.

"Hungary has proved that a country can develop its economy rapidly and preserve the primacy of socialism," they said.

"What we need now is a long period of stability for economic development, all though it may be — no more heroes, no more martyrs."

Tamil Tigers kill rival group leader in Jaffna

MADRAS, India (R) — A Tamil militant leader has been killed by a powerful rival group in Jaffna in eastern Sri Lanka where Tamil separatists are battling against the Colombo government, militant sources said here Tuesday.

They said Mendis, commander of the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE), was killed last week by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in continuing internecine warfare among militant

groups. "Mendis was called for talks by LTTE leaders in Jaffna before he was kidnapped, tortured and brutally murdered," PLOTE Secretary-General Uma Maheswaran told Reuters.

Maheswaran said the incident was part of LTTE's strategy to eliminate rival militant groups and establish supremacy in Jaffna. Mendis, 25, controlled PLOTE's cadres in the island's eastern province, he said.

Alabama's longtime governor, George Wallace, retires

MONTGOMERY, Alabama (R) — George Wallace, the once fist-thumping white supremacist who symbolised resistance to racial desegregation in the American south, retired from public life as Alabama swore in a new governor.

In an ironic twist, the man who once made "segregation forever" his rallying cry departed politics on the same day the nation celebrated the birthday of slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., a man Wallace once reviled as a dangerous "agitator."

Over the years, Wallace changed from the fiery politician who literally stood in the way of racial integration at the University of Alabama in 1963 by blocking the entrance, into a wheelchair-bound, nearly deaf man whose moderated stand on civil rights won him a constituency that included blacks and white liberals.

The retirement of the ailing, 67-year-old Democrat after four terms in the Alabama statehouse marked the end of an era in southern politics.

'New Soviet subs would exceed SALT-2 limits'

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet Union has launched two new submarines that would exceed SALT-2 missile limits already exceeded by the United States if older Soviet submarines are not taken out of service, a senior U.S. official has said.

The official, who did not want to be identified, said the United States had spotted a fifth Typhoon-class Soviet submarine, one of the world's largest submarines, and a fourth Delta IV-class submarine, one of the most lethal in the Soviet fleet.

The U.S. official said the two submarines would exceed the expired 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) limits on submarine and land-fired multiple warhead missiles if older Yankee-class

submarines are not taken out of service to compensate.

The official said the Soviet Union had exceeded those limits before but then took Yankee-class submarines out of service to keep within the SALT-2 limits.

The United States already exceeded those limits on November 28 last year by putting into service a 131st B-52 bomber capable of carrying cruise missiles.

Although SALT-2 was never ratified by the United States, President Reagan had said shortly after he became president in 1981 that the United States would stay within the limits so long as the Soviet Union did.

But Reagan changed that policy last year, saying the United States would no longer be guided by SALT-2.

Soviet casualties reported as Afghan ceasefire fails

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Dozens of Soviet soldiers were killed and wounded in Afghanistan when Afghan guerrillas retook an air base and attacked an armoured column to emphasise their rejection of ceasefire offer, sources said Tuesday.

Western diplomatic sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they had received reports of fighting in many parts of Afghanistan since the Communist government began a unilateral ceasefire last Thursday.

Guerrilla leaders rejected the ceasefire, calling it a political and public relations trick to legitimise Communist control.

The sources said guerrilla forces ambushed a Soviet armoured column on the Salang Highway north of Kabul on the first day of the ceasefire. Soviet troops suffered heavy losses and a number of armoured vehicles were destroyed when the guerrillas blasted the column with rockets. The sources gave no figures.

One of the Western sources also reported that 30 Soviet soldiers were killed and many more wounded when guerrillas rocketed the Soviet air base at Bagram outside Kabul last Friday. A Soviet soldier wounded in the attack provided information on the incident, the source said.

U.K., Australia and U.S. conduct secret exercises

WASHINGTON (AP) — Britain, Australia and the United States began conducting secret exercises at least three years ago to improve their ability to handle nuclear weapon accidents or terrorist threats, a private researcher has said.

The United States has also activated so-called nuclear emergency search teams, or nest's, in Europe and the Pacific, and the U.S. Defence Department has expanded "radiological monitoring" training for Energy Department employees, a Defence Department document states.

William M. Arkin, a specialist on nuclear weapons with the Institute for Policy Studies, said the information is contained in a document he obtained last week under the Freedom of Information Act.

Arkin said the document,

produced in 1984, was the first of what are supposed to be annual reports to the president from the Departments of Defence and Energy on "nuclear weapons security," or programmes to ensure the security and safe handling of nuclear weapons and material.

The report runs to about 100 pages, Arkin added, of which about half was withheld on grounds of national security.

The document said Britain and the United States had begun conducting joint training exercises of their nuclear response teams; that American test teams had been activated somewhere in West Germany and on the Pacific island of Guam, and that agreements had been reached with three allies "to improve radiological monitoring and diagnostic capabilities," Arkin said.

Managua urges bilateral talks with Washington

GUATEMALA CITY (AP) — Ten Latin American diplomats took their peace mission to El Salvador and Honduras Tuesday after hearing a Costa Rican proposal for a cease-fire and free elections in Nicaragua and a call by the Sandinista government for talks with the United States.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru, Secretary-General Joao Baena Soares of the Organisation of American States from Brazil, and foreign ministers of the four Central American nations and their four-member support group met Monday night with President Vicio Cerezo in Guatemala, the third stop on their two-day Central American trip.

Earlier, in Managua, President Daniel Ortega told the diplomats "not to spare efforts" in trying to bring the United States and Nicaragua together in bilateral talks that could lead to normalisation of their relations.

In what was called a peace proposal, Mr. Ortega said Nicaragua wants "to arrive at bilateral accords that guarantee the legitimate security concerns of the United States in the region." A summary of the proposal was read on a government radio station.

The two countries held nine rounds of talks before they were suspended by the Reagan administration in January 1985.

Washington wants the leftist Sandinista government to talk with the U.S.-backed opposition. Nicaragua insists that the talks be directly with the United States.

Mr. Ortega told reporters later

that while the mission was fruitful, it was only a step toward "containing escalation of the conflicts and opening space for peace, for negotiation and peaceful solution of the conflict."

Ruling on a suit filed by Nicaragua, the World Court ordered the United States last June to stop aiding the Contras. The United States said from the start of the proceedings that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

In Costa Rica, President Oscar Arias told reporters a cease-fire was the first requirement for regional peace and free elections in Nicaragua "a fundamental final step."

It was the first time Mr. Arias had publicly proposed a cease-fire in the war between the Nicaraguan rebels and the Sandinistas.

"Peace in Central America depends on the nine commanders in Nicaragua," he said, referring to the Sandinista directorate. "The day Nicaragua permits free elections there will be no further problems."

He told the mission there should be a calendar for steps toward democracy in the countries and said the Central American countries themselves should take a more active role in the peace process.

The Contadora countries — Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela — began work on a Central American peace treaty four years ago, taking the name from the Panamanian island where they first met. Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay make up the support group.

Ecuador opposition calls for president's resignation

QUITO (R) — Ecuadorian President Leon Febres Cordero, held hostage for 12 hours last Friday by air force mutineers, faces a new challenge with a call by the main opposition parties for his resignation.

The president, caught in one of the worst crises of his 29-month-old administration, received backing, however, from the chiefs of the armed forces, who pledged their commitment to upholding democracy in Ecuador.

Ecuador's largest party, the Democratic Left (ID), called for Mr. Febres Cordero's resignation, Monday night, attacking him for freeing a rebel general.

"The act of surrender considered only personal objectives before the honour and dignity of the country. The president of the republic saved himself and his committee, sacrificing the integrity of the armed forces and the nation," the social democratic ID said in a statement.

Mr. Febres Cordero was abducted by mutineers seeking the release of General Frank Vargas Pazzos, who had been detained since he launched two failed rebellions last March.

The opposition-dominated congress granted the general an amnesty last year, which Mr. Febres Cordero blocked. The president was released from Taura Air Force Base shortly after freeing Gen. Vargas and agreeing to the amnesty.

Shortly before the ID resignation call, Mr. Febres Cordero said in a statement that he had acted simply to secure the release of his aides and avoid a bloodbath.

Punjab mourners attack party leaders

CHANDIGARH, India (R) — Mourners accompanying the body of a slain political leader manhandled officials of India's ruling Congress (I) Party Tuesday in an outburst of anger over the government's alleged failure to check Sikh violence in Punjab, police said.

Defying curfew, some 4,000 mourners in the industrial city of Ludhiana marched in procession beside the body of Joginder Pal Paodey, killed by suspected Sikh extremists Monday, and attacked

Seoul sacks minister over police torture case

SEOUL (R) — South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan, acting to defuse a growing political crisis, fired his Interior Minister and national police chief following the government's admission that police tortured a student to death.

Mr. Chun had earlier made an unprecedented public apology for last week's "shocking incident" in which Park Chong-Chol, 21, died of suffocation during interrogation by two officers of the country's special anti-Communist police squad.

Interior Minister Kim Chong-Hoh and National Police Chief Kang Min-Chang formally resigned Tuesday, accepting political and moral responsibility for Park's death.

The president quickly named a new interior minister — close associate Chung Ho-Yong, a former general who as commander of the South Korean Special Forces, helped stage the 1979 coup which brought him to power.

He also promoted Seoul City Police Commander Lee Young-Chang to replace Kang.

Tuesday's dramatic events followed an outburst of public anger over the death of Park, a student

of linguistics at Seoul National University, who was picked up early last Wednesday for alleged anti-government agitation.

Police Chief Kang told reporters Monday Park was suspected of having sheltered a leftist radical currently on the run.

Kang said the two officers plunged Park's head into a bath filled with water in an attempt to make him reveal the fugitive's whereabouts. On the second occasion, they crushed the student's throat against the bath rim, suffocating him.

News of the police brutality stirred public anger, with opposition leaders and dissidents claiming this was just "the tip of the iceberg" of widespread, institutionalised torture of political offenders.

The New Korea Democratic party (NKDP) said it illustrated police practice in trying to make government critics admit to pro-Communist sympathies.

The Seoul government, which has been trying to forge itself a better image in the run-up to the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games, calls the Park incident an isolated case. It consistently denies the country has any political prisoners.

Corruption scandal drives Singapore aide to suicide

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore's National Development Minister Teh Cheang Wan took a fatal overdose of sleeping pills while under investigation for corruption, a coroner's court said Tuesday.

Mr. Teh, 58, a minister since 1979, was found dead in his bed last Dec. 14.

Witnesses including Mr. Teh's daughter told the court he was under investigation by the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) over allegations that he received 800,000 Singa-

pore dollars (\$375,000) in bribes in 1981 and 1982.

Mr. Teh's daughter, Dr. Teh Kwan Geok, testified that after the CPIB questioned her father on Dec. 3 "he was very, very depressed and couldn't eat or sleep."

She said he was an innocent man. In a letter written by Mr. Teh to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew just before his death he said he felt responsible for the "unfortunate incident" and should accept full responsibility.

Gandhi urges tough action in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Terrorism is increasing in Punjab and the state's government should take "tougher and stern action" to curb it, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said.

He also said "the time is not ripe yet" for the imposition of direct central government rule of the north Indian state which has been wracked by separatist violence.

Speaking at a news conference, he said a repetition of the 1984 army action to flush out extremists from the Sikh holy sites, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, was not yet needed.

But he added: "Arms are being stored in the Golden Temple." If necessary "we will take very harsh steps," he said.

Mr. Gandhi devoted about half of his two-hour conference to Punjab, where nearly 700 people died last year in violence set off by extremists fighting for a separate Sikh homeland.

He said the extremists had begun recently to attack women and children and state officials who had acted against the violence.

"The unfortunate part has been that the killings have increased very substantially since September last ... they have reached very serious proportions," said Mr. Gandhi, himself the target of a Sikh assassination attempt last October.

"I don't know how long we can adopt a wait-and-watch position," he added.

In the first 19 days of this year, 42 people have been killed in Punjab, the most recent a former state secretary-general of Gandhi's own political party.

The moderate Sikh-dominated Punjab government of Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala has been heavily criticised for its apparent inability to deal with the situation, although it claims to receive little support from New Delhi.

Mr. Gandhi who met Mr. Barnala last Friday and on Tuesday bluntly declared: "The Punjab government must act more seriously."

"We expect Barnala to keep law and order under control," he said. "That is the basic responsibility of a government."

The prime minister said he had advised Mr. Barnala to treat Sikh extremism not just as a



Rajiv Gandhi

law-and-order issue but as one to be tackled at many levels, including that of his own party, the Sikh-dominated Akali Dal.

He told a questioner he had discussed the possible association of some of Barnala's own ministers with the extremists. "I think Barnala will take action," he said.

Mr. Gandhi referred to foreign influence in the Punjab problem. "It has been proved beyond doubt that there is a foreign hand behind it. Nobody can deny it."

India accuses Pakistan of arming and training the Sikh extremists, a charge denied by Islamabad. Mr. Gandhi said Indian Home Secretary C.G. Somayya, had discussed the issue in Pakistan recently. Government officials had also visited Canada, the United States and Britain, all of which have sizeable Sikh minorities.

Mr. Gandhi said his government was very concerned about the massing of Pakistani troops on India's western border. "The troop build-up has caused us tremendous concern because normally after the annual exercise in Pakistan from October to November the troops are usually withdrawn," Mr. Gandhi told a news conference.

"But this time the troops were not withdrawn," he said. India has contacted Pakistan on the matter, he said.

Pakistan had denied a report from the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency last Sunday that Islamabad had stationed 14 of its 17 divisions along the frontier.

Pakistan and India, which have fought three wars since independence from Britain in 1947, have running disputes over several issues and often charges

and shouted abuse at Congress leaders including Sat Pal Mittal, a member of parliament.

The mourners chanted slogans saying the government had failed to combat the growing violence of Sikh extremists battling for a homeland in Punjab.

They did not allow Punjab's Governor Siddhartha Shankar Ray to lay a wreath on Paodey's body.

Police slapped an indefinite curfew on Ludhiana after the extremists killed Paodey, a

respected political leader of Congress (I) Party and former state minister, and his guard.

Both were Hindus. The curfew was imposed to prevent an outbreak of sectarian clashes in the city which has a mixed Sikh-Hindu population, police said.

Extremists also gunned down four more people Monday in separate attacks in Punjab where 42 people have so far died this year in extremist-related violence.



Baryshnikov to dance again in USSR

NEW YORK (AP) — Soviet defector Mikhail Baryshnikov will dance again in the Soviet Union, the artistic director of the Bolshoi ballet has said. At a news conference announcing the Bolshoi ballet's four-city U.S. tour next summer, Yuri Grigorovich said Baryshnikov will return to dance at the Bolshoi theatre in Moscow.

"I've met with Baryshnikov and Misha (Baryshnikov) will be dancing at the Bolshoi theatre," Grigorovich said through an interpreter. "I'll be very happy on that occasion."

Baryshnikov, who was trained at the Kirov ballet in Leningrad, has not performed in the Soviet Union since his defection in 1974.

Diplomat's husband escapes prosecution

LONDON (AP) — The Foreign Office said Tuesday that the husband of a U.S. diplomat in London received diplomatic immunity to escape prosecution for allegedly attacking and raping a schoolgirl. Confirming a report in a London tabloid newspaper, The Star, Foreign Office spokesman John Grant said: "The incident took place in December 1985."

While the newspaper did not give the nationality of the woman diplomat, the British domestic news agency Press Association said the woman was a U.S. diplomat, and Grant confirmed, "that is correct."

U.S. embassy spokesman Rod Francis declined to comment on the report.

Manchester police chief stirs controversy

MANCHESTER, England (R) — The head of England's largest provincial police force was urged to resign Monday after saying he might be acting as an instrument of God in calling for higher moral standards in Britain. Greater Manchester chief Constable James Anderson made the comment to a radio interviewer about a speech he gave last month saying that AIDS was divine retribution for people "swirling around in a human cesspit of their own making." Anderson, a former Methodist lay preacher, said in the interview: "God works in mysterious ways. Given my love of God and my belief in God and in Jesus Christ, I have to accept that I may well be used by God in this way."

World population to surpass 5 billion

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The world's population, which numbered four billion in 1974, is expected to surpass five billion by the middle of this year and reach six billion by 1999, according to a U.N. report. The rate of growth is not a surprise, it said, since it took 14 years for the world's population to grow from three billion in 1960 to four billion in 1974. "Nevertheless, it represents a remarkably rapid growth from the historical perspective," the report added. It took about 35 years for the population to grow from two billion in the mid-1920s to three billion in 1960, and more than a century to grow from one billion to two billion.

Europeans meet in bid to fight drugs

LONDON (R) — Ministers from 16 European countries have started a meeting in London to try to coordinate plans to fight drug trafficking and abuse. Officials said that during the two-day meeting Britain will propose the enactment of laws providing for the confiscation of all profits and assets from drug trafficking. But the officials, who declined to be identified, said it could be difficult to conclude a multi-lateral agreement on the seizure of assets held in foreign countries. The group meeting is an offshoot of the Council of Europe and was set up by the late French President Georges Pompidou in 1971 to combat the drug problem.

Soviet vessel rescues 8 Africans

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet drinking-water tanker rescued eight Africans who had been adrift in the Atlantic for three weeks and were dying of thirst, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARP
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A QUEEN TOO MANY

Both vulnerable. North deals.
NORTH
♠ A 8 5 4
♥ 10 7 6 4
♦ K 3 2
♣ A Q

WEST EAST
♠ Void ♠ Q J 9
♥ K Q 8 ♥ 5 3 2
♦ Q 10 8 7 5 ♠ J 9 6
♣ 10 8 7 4 3 ♣ K 9 8 6 5

SOUTH
♠ K 10 7 6 3 2
♥ A 9
♦ A 4
♣ J 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♠

There is such a thing as holding too many high cards. Had North's queen of clubs been a low card, declarer would probably have made his contract instead of going down one.

After North's forcing raise in spades, South had no interest beyond game. His bid of four spades ended the auction.

West led his fourth-best club, and declarer could see no problem with the hand. He finessed the queen and was only mildly disappointed when it lost to the king.

East shifted to a heart, declarer tried a finesse with the nine and West won the queen. Back came a club to the ace.

When West failed to follow to the ace of trumps, declarer realized he might be in trouble. He tried another heart finesse—finis. "What atrocious luck," he muttered. "Three finesses wrong and a 3-0 trump split!"

Hard luck, indeed. Yet had the queen of clubs been a low card, declarer probably would have found the winning line. He should have flown up with the ace of clubs at trick one.

Now, when East shows up with all the trumps, declarer can cash his master spade and shift to a heart. Declarer finesses and West wins, but he is end played. This time he must either yield a ruff-suff or break hearts for declarer, allowing South to escape with only one loser in each suit except for diamonds. If East wins the club, he can cash his winning spade and shift to a heart.

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